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ABSTRACT

This guide provides an introduction to state government in North Carolina. It has three aims: to provide information about the organization and function of state departments and agencies; to provide content on ideas and issues relevant to democratic government; and to provide information that establishes a foundation for participatory citizenship. The information in the guide is organized into the following categories: federal government, state government, legislative branch, judicial branch, and political process. Information about North Carolina also is featured in 14 appendices, including education statistics (p105), North Carolina counties population map, state budget, and state symbols. While much of the information is transitory (state officers, elected state senators and representatives, etc.) a significant amount is stable and continuing. (DB)

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Perspectives

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NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
BOB ETHERIDGE, STATE SUPERINTENDENT

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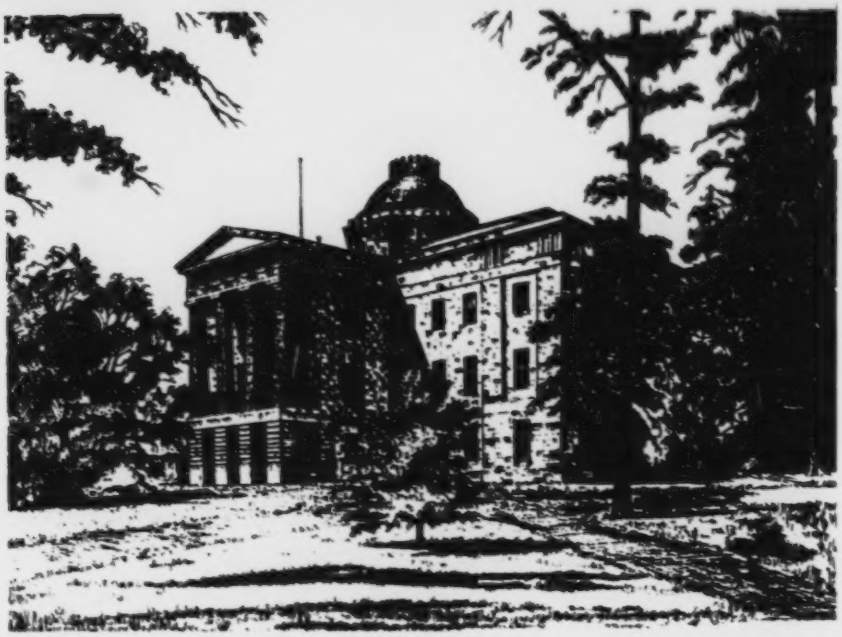

North Carolina CLOSE UP

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
BOB ETHERIDGE, STATE SUPERINTENDENT

PREFACE

This book provides an introduction to state government in North Carolina. All aspects of our daily lives – the quality of our health, education, prosperity, and safety are affected by decisions made by elected and appointed public officials. Study of this booklet introduces the reader to those people who determine public policy and enact laws that affect each citizen in North Carolina.

One aim of this text is to provide information about the organization and function of state departments and agencies. Understanding the structure and function of government is fundamental to citizenship in a democracy. Elected officials are public servants who are accountable to the citizens of the state through the electoral process. To ensure that ethical and qualified individuals are placed in these leadership roles, knowledge of the role of the people in the legislative process is essential for all citizens.

A second aim of this booklet is to provide content on ideas and issues relevant to democratic government. Having studied these issues citizens are in a better position to critically evaluate various positions and controversies. They are better equipped to participate in contemporary debate on public issues. Informed and enlightened citizens are capable of the critical thinking necessary to produce effective and responsive action.

Finally, this booklet provides information that establishes a foundation for participatory citizenship. Effective citizenship demands an understanding of political labels and party philosophies if wise decisions are to be made. Knowledge about registration procedures and the voting process is needed for the survival of democracy. Democracy requires effective citizen participation, and learning to develop and practice civic skills is essential. Information leads to interest and interest to active involvement which is a major goal of all social studies education.

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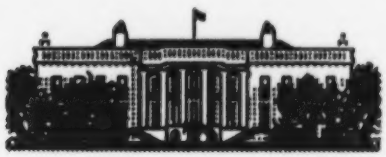
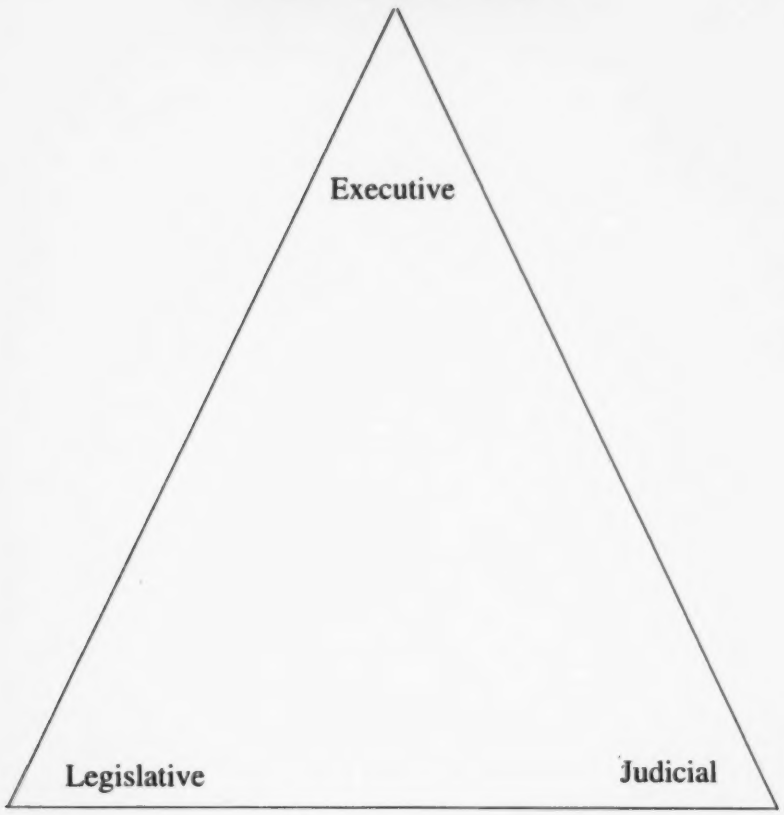
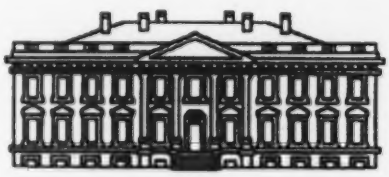
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT







FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

United States Senate

The United States Senate is composed of two Senators per state, elected by the people thereof, for a six-year term. One-third of the Senate is elected every two years. North Carolina will next elect a Senator in November 1996.

Jesse Helms (R)

Lauch Faircloth (R)

United States House of Representatives

The United States House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every two years by the people of the state. Congress fixed the number at 435 permanently in 1929, and by law this number is apportioned among the states after each ten-year national census. The General Assembly is charged with redistricting the state so that as nearly as possible apportionment ensures "one man one vote."

Electoral votes are determined by a state's total number of representatives and senators. In the 1790 census, North Carolina was entitled to 10 representatives. By 1812 the population had increased so that there were 13 representatives. Population figures fluctuated in proportion to that of the other states and so did representation. North Carolina was entitled to 12 representatives in 1940 but dropped back to 11 in 1960. The state moved upward in total population, and the 1990 census gain entitled the state to an additional representative in the House.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS
House of Representatives

Eva M. Clayton (D)
First District

I. T. Valentine (D)
Second District

H. Martin Lancaster (D)
Third District

David E. Price (D)
Fourth District

Stephen L. Neal (D)
Fifth District

Howard Coble (R)
Sixth District

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UNITED STATES CONGRESS
House of Representatives

Charles G. Rose, III (D)
Seventh District

W. G. Hefner (D)
Eighth District

J. Alex McMillan (R)
Ninth District

T. Cass Ballenger (R)
Tenth District

Charles H. Taylor (R)
Eleventh District

Melvin Watt (D)
Twelfth District

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DISTRICT SUMMARY
REGISTRATION
PLAN: 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #10

DB; NORTH CAROLINA

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN

District Name	Total Reg.	White Reg.	Black Reg.	Other Reg.	Dem. Reg.	Repub. Reg.
District 1	270,229	132,323	136,536	1,296	235,445	29,509
	100.00%	48.97%	50.53%	0.48%	87.13%	10.92%
District 2	270,061	219,727	48,153	2,196	190,564	66,366
	100.00%	81.36%	17.83%	0.81%	70.56%	24.57%
District 3	248,318	201,699	45,684	955	173,132	64,771
	100.00%	81.23%	18.40%	0.38%	69.72%	26.08%
District 4	306,226	250,780	53,212	2,238	191,876	88,762
	100.00%	81.89%	17.38%	0.73%	62.66%	28.99%
District 5	293,437	255,458	37,427	550	178,786	97,316
	100.00%	87.06%	12.75%	0.19%	60.93%	33.16%
District 6	292,842	273,216	18,907	726	145,337	128,153
	100.00%	93.30%	6.46%	0.25%	49.63%	43.76%
District 7	218,613	162,148	38,413	18,104	154,517	55,296
	100.00%	74.17%	17.57%	8.28%	70.68%	25.29%
District 8	254,082	197,961	52,140	3,973	166,645	74,262
	100.00%	77.91%	20.52%	1.56%	65.59%	29.23%
District 9	296,124	270,843	24,125	1,154	148,223	124,786
	100.00%	91.46%	8.15%	0.39%	50.05%	42.14%
District 10	297,917	283,928	13,611	398	135,660	142,775
	100.00%	95.30%	4.57%	0.13%	45.54%	47.92%
District 11	318,958	299,765	16,847	2,338	192,259	107,923
	100.00%	93.98%	5.28%	0.73%	60.28%	33.84%
District 12	283,076	129,930	151,555	1,568	216,967	51,900
	100.00%	45.90%	53.54%	0.55%	76.65%	18.33%
Total	3,349,883	2,677,778	636,610	35,496	2,129,411	1,031,819
	100.00%	79.94%	19.00%	1.06%	63.57%	30.80%

TOTAL POPULATIONS, ALL AGES

DB; NORTH CAROLINA **PLAN: 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #10**

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	552,386	229,829	316,290	3,424	1,146	1,698
	100.00%	41.61%	57.26%	0.62%	0.21%	0.31%
District 2	552,386	421,083	121,212	3,154	4,077	2,860
	100.00%	76.23%	21.94%	0.57%	0.74%	0.52%
District 3	552,387	423,398	118,640	2,436	4,044	3,869
	100.00%	76.65%	21.48%	0.44%	0.73%	0.70%
District 4	552,387	426,361	111,168	1,548	10,602	2,714
	100.00%	77.19%	20.13%	0.28%	1.92%	0.49%
District 5	552,386	463,183	83,824	1,083	2,448	1,848
	100.00%	83.85%	15.17%	0.20%	0.44%	0.33%

District 6	552,386	504,465	41,329	1,973	3,489	1,129
	100.00%	91.32%	7.48%	0.36%	0.63%	0.20%
District 7	552,386	394,855	103,428	40,166	5,835	8,102
	100.00%	71.48%	18.72%	7.27%	1.06%	1.47%
District 8	552,387	402,406	128,417	13,789	4,232	3,543
	100.00%	72.85%	23.25%	2.50%	0.77%	0.64%
District 9	552,387	492,424	49,308	1,729	7,373	1,553
	100.00%	89.14%	8.93%	0.31%	1.33%	0.28%
District 10	552,386	517,542	30,155	942	2,238	1,510
	100.00%	93.69%	5.46%	0.17%	0.41%	0.27%
District 11	552,387	502,058	39,767	7,835	1,791	936
	100.00%	90.89%	7.20%	1.42%	0.32%	0.17%
District 12	552,386	230,888	312,791	2,077	4,891	1,739
	100.00%	41.80%	56.63%	0.38%	0.89%	0.31%
Total	6,628,637	5,008,492	1,456,329	80,156	52,166	31,501
	100.00%	75.56%	21.97%	1.21%	0.79%	0.48%

VOTING AGE POPULATIONS
PLAN: 1992 CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN #10

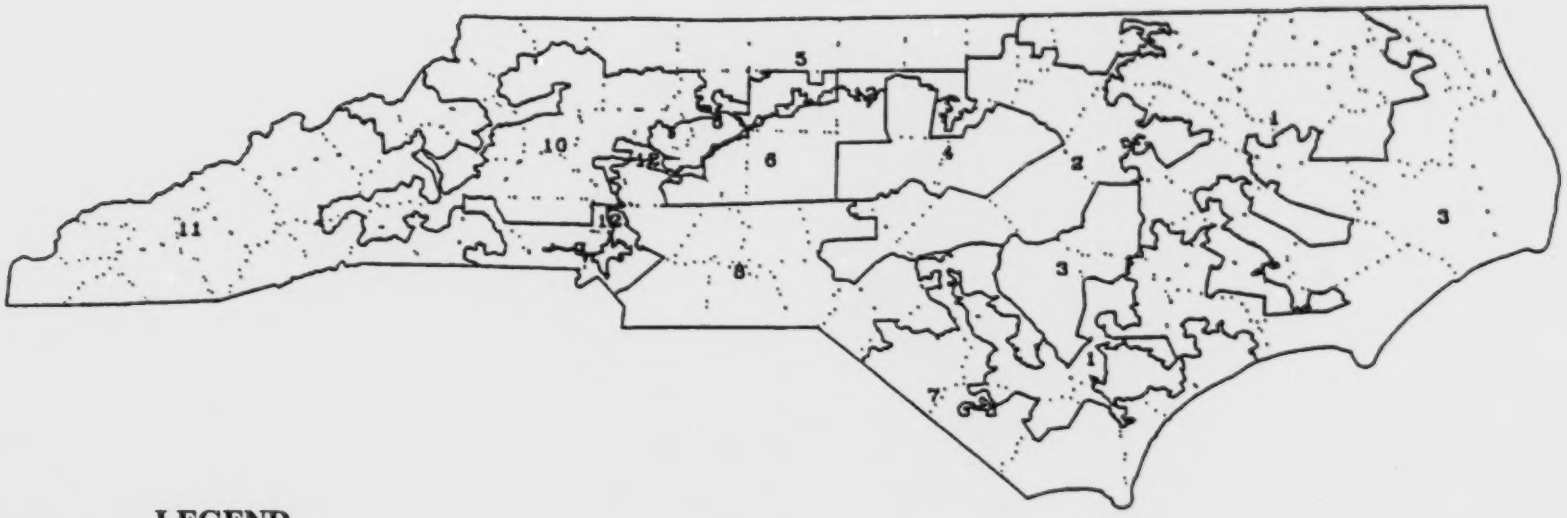
DB; NORTH CAROLINA

Plan type: CONGRESSIONAL BASE PLAN

District Name	Total Vot. Age	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.	Vot. Age Asian/PI	Vot. Age Other
District 1	399,969	181,933	213,602	2,428	844	1,110
	100.00%	45.49%	53.40%	0.61%	0.21%	0.28%
District 2	420,087	328,676	84,311	2,173	3,074	1,963
	100.00%	78.24%	20.07%	0.52%	0.73%	0.47%
District 3	413,263	324,808	81,170	1,755	2,922	2,608
	100.00%	78.60%	19.64%	0.42%	0.71%	0.63%
District 4	428,984	336,850	81,210	1,239	7,782	1,903
	100.00%	78.52%	18.93%	0.29%	1.81%	0.44%
District 5	428,782	364,886	60,204	822	1,650	1,221
	100.00%	85.10%	14.04%	0.19%	0.38%	0.28%
District 6	428,096	393,271	30,188	1,433	2,407	798
	100.00%	91.87%	7.05%	0.33%	0.56%	0.19%
District 7	414,413	306,754	71,071	26,489	4,201	5,898
	100.00%	74.02%	17.15%	6.39%	1.01%	1.42%
District 8	403,678	305,366	84,386	8,699	2,956	2,271
	100.00%	75.65%	20.90%	2.15%	0.73%	0.56%
District 9	421,615	380,364	33,849	1,275	5,059	1,069
	100.00%	90.22%	8.03%	0.30%	1.20%	0.25%
District 10	421,456	397,476	20,837	700	1,409	1,036
	100.00%	94.31%	4.94%	0.17%	0.33%	0.25%
District 11	430,457	396,064	27,438	5,126	1,237	592
	100.00%	92.01%	6.37%	1.19%	0.29%	0.14%
District 12	411,687	186,115	219,610	1,529	3,283	1,150
	100.00%	45.21%	53.34%	0.37%	0.80%	0.28%
Total	5,022,487	3,902,563	1,007,876	53,668	36,824	21,619
	100.00%	77.70%	20.07%	1.07%	0.73%	0.43%

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL PLAN
Chapter 7 of the 1991 Extra Session Laws

May 18, 1992



LEGEND

..... County Boundary
_____District Boundary (C000)

N. C. General Assembly
Legislative Services Office
Redistricting System

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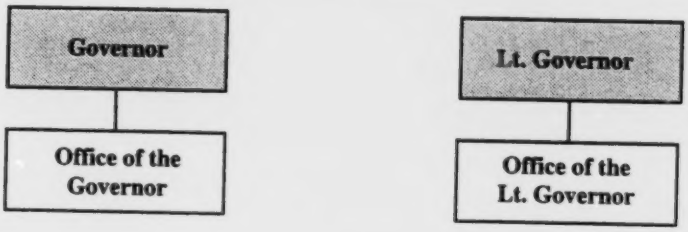
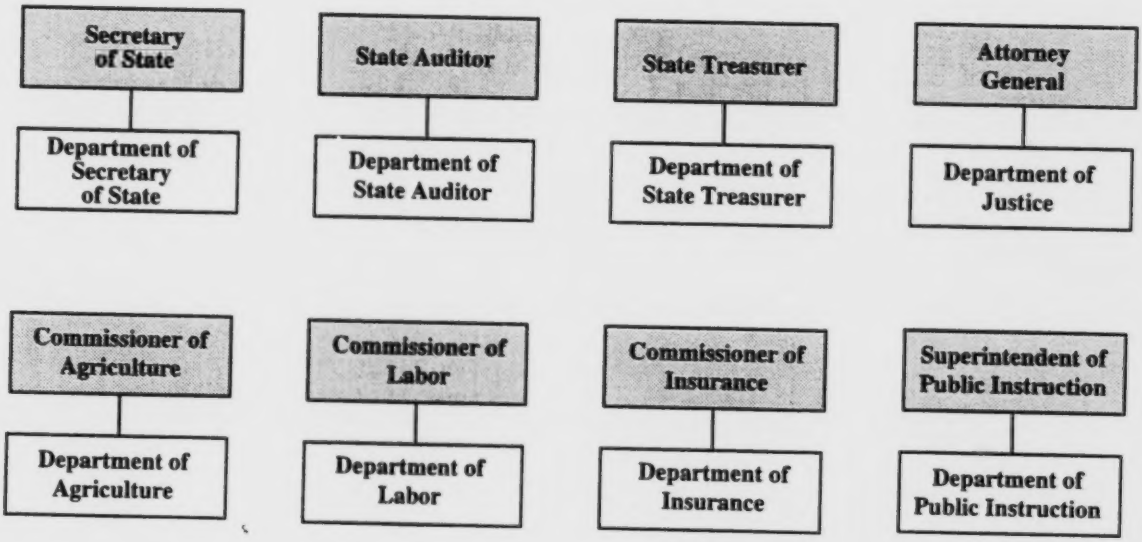
NORTH CAROLINA
Close Up

17

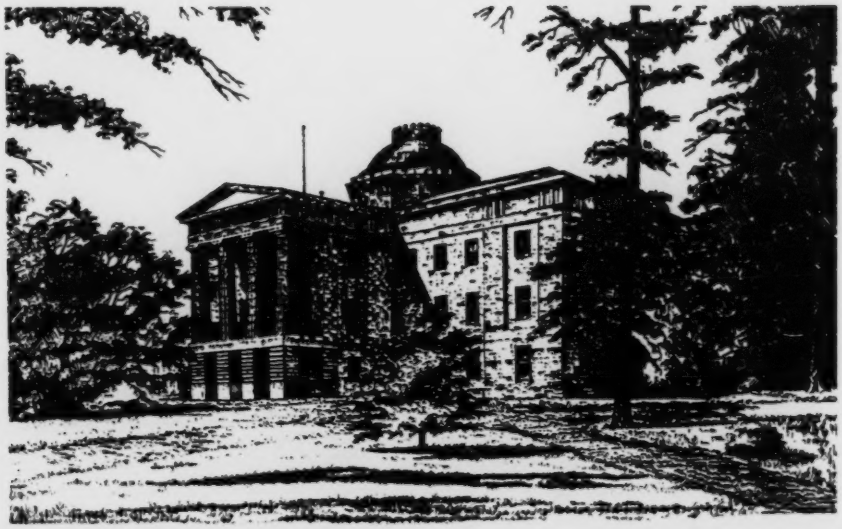
EXECUTIVE BRANCH



COUNCIL OF STATE



Elected to 4-Year Term



STATE CAPITOL

North Carolina has had two permanent capitals, New Bern and Raleigh, and there have been three Capitol buildings. Tryon Palace at New Bern, the first Capitol, was destroyed by fire February 27, 1798. The first Capitol in Raleigh, completed in 1794, was destroyed by fire on June 21, 1831.

The cornerstone for the present Capitol was set in place on July 4, 1833. Most of the architectural details were carefully patterned after several Greek temples. Desks and chairs were made by William Thompson, a Raleigh cabinetmaker. The Capitol was completed in 1840 at a cost of $532,682.34, including the furnishings.

The building is 160 feet in length from north to south and 140 feet in width from east to west. The whole height is 971/2 feet in the center, and it is divided into three stories. Today the lower story consists of ten rooms, eight of which are appropriated as offices to the Governor and staff. Senatorial and Representatives' chambers, located on the second story, are used mainly for ceremonial functions.

The Capitol housed all branches of state government until the 1880's. The Supreme Court moved to its own building in 1888, and the General Assembly moved to the newly constructed Legislative Building in 1963.

EXECUTIVE MANSION

Several residences and locations have served as official home for governors of North Carolina. Tryon's Palace in New Bern and the "Governor's Palace" in Raleigh served as official residences. From the Civil War until the present mansion was completed, chief executives who lived in Raleigh resided in rented houses, hotels, or their own homes. The Yarborough House, a Raleigh Hotel, served as the unofficial residence for several governors between 1871 and 1891.

A bill was passed in 1883 authorizing the construction of an official residence using convict labor and material prepared at the penitentiary. Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and Gustavus Adolphus Bauer were chosen as architects. The building, completed in 1891, was constructed using pressed brick made at the prison. North Carolina sandstone, quarried in Anson County, was used for trimming, and the finishing was done by North Carolina convicts.

After completion little money was left for furnishing, and the Legislature authorized $1,500.00 in 1891 to make additional purchases. Governor Fowle, the first occupant, brought his own furniture when he moved into the residence.

Several renovations and repairs have been made since the mansion was first occupied one hundred years ago. Extensive renovations were made in 1973 when the General Assembly appropriated $845,000.00 for this purpose. Textile industries in North Carolina provided carpets and draperies, and businesses provided decorative articles.

Twenty-five first ladies and their families have lived in the mansion during the past century. Each has made changes and improvements contributing to its liveability and historical significance.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The principle of separation of powers into three branches of government has been explicitly provided throughout the history of North Carolina. As a state North Carolina has had three Constitutions: the Constitution of 1776, the Constitution of 1868, and the Constitution of 1971. Several reorganizations of Executive Departments have occurred since 1971.

In 1970 an amendment which required the reduction of the number of state administrative departments and the reorganization of state government was adopted by the voters. This was implemented by the Executive Organization Act of 1971 which provided for 10 departments directed by the Council of State and nine other executive departments. Members of the Council of State are elected by the voters for terms of four years. Secretaries of the Executive Departments are appointed by the Governor and serve at his pleasure. In the Executive Branch on March 1, 1993 there were 77,569 permanent, full-time employees subject to the State Personnel Act.

In 1972 an Executive Cabinet consisting of the ten elected officials and the nine appointed by the Governor was created by Executive Order. This cabinet is an advisory body to the Governor and meets when called by him.

From 1776-1835 the Governor of North Carolina was chosen by the Legislature for a one-year term and was eligible for only three terms in six years. The Constitution of 1868 provided for a four-year term for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and they were ineligible to succeed themselves. In 1977 the people ratified an amendment to the North Carolina constitution allowing these officials two consecutive terms. James B. Hunt, the first governor to serve two consecutive terms under this constitutional change, was elected in 1976, in 1980 and then again in 1992 for an unprecedented third term. Hunt is the 65th governor (since 1776) and Dennis Wicker is the 30th Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina.

Governor's Terms of Office and Qualifications

Must be at least 30 years of age.
Must be a citizen for at least five years and a resident of North Carolina for two years.
Eligible to serve a four-year term.
May serve no more than two consecutive terms.
Elected in even-numbered years divisible by four.

THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The Governor, the state's chief executive officer and commander-in-chief of the state militia, is responsible for overseeing the execution of all state laws and for preparing and submitting a balanced budget to the North Carolina General Assembly. As chief executive he exercises authority over state expenditures and administers all funds and loans from the federal government.

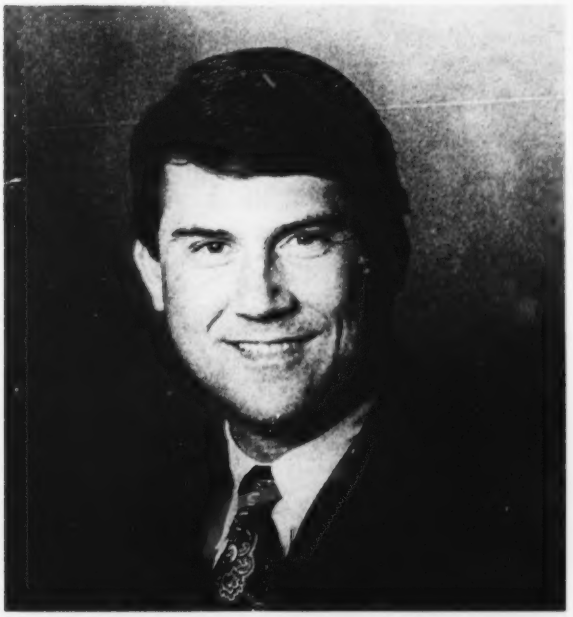
With advice from the Council of State, the governor may convene the General Assembly in special session. He also grants pardons, reprieves and commutations, and issues extradition warrants and requests. In 1977 an amendment to the North Carolina Constitution made the governor eligible to serve two consecutive terms of office.

Governor
James B. Hunt

In January 1993, Governor Hunt began an unprecedented third term as governor of North Carolina. During his first two terms Governor Hunt earned a national reputation for educational innovation and economic development. He started standardized testing and focused on reading instruction and dropout prevention programs. He served as chairman of the Task Force on Education for Economic growth. As governor he established a Business Committee for education to encourage the business community to push for school reform. He promoted the building of 4,000 new prison cells and reinstituted the death penalty. Governor Hunt has expressed his intent to focus on early childhood education, economic development, prison system reform, health care, and government fiscal responsibility to avoid budget shortfalls.

THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Between 1868 and 1970 the Lieutenant Governor was a part-time official with limited authority. He served only when the General Assembly was in session or in the absence of the Governor. Today the office of Lieutenant Governor is a full-time position, and he is no longer limited to one four-year term. In 1989 the Senate Rules Committee removed his power to assign bills to committees and to make appointments to standing committees. He still retains the power in the executive branch to make appointments to more than 40 boards and commissions.



Lieutenant Governor
Dennis A. Wicker

Lieutenant Governor Wicker was elected to his present position in 1992 after representing Lee and Harnett counties in the State House of Representatives for 12 years. In the legislature he was a strong supporter of educational improvement, environmental protection, and drunk driving legislation. Mr. Wicker, a lawyer by profession, was elected State House Majority Leader in 1989 and has been consistently rated as one of the top ten most effective members of the legislature.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Department of the Secretary of State has seven divisions: Administrative, Business License Information, Corporations, Notary Public, Publications, Securities, and Uniform Commercial Code. Each division has its own function, but all work to serve the citizens of North Carolina. In recent years the department has become more involved in citizen awareness and protection. The department maintains records of commercial and financial activities as well as those pertaining to state and local government action.

The Secretary of State is custodian of the Constitution and all the amendments thereto. He is responsible for receiving all ratified bills of the General Assembly and the original journals of the Senate and House. He is also responsible for regulation of sports agents and for supervision of all lobbyists at the General Assembly.

Secretary of State
Rufus Edmisten

Mr. Edmisten was first elected to the office of Secretary of State in 1988 and again in 1992. He is only the twenty-first individual to serve in the office since statehood. He brings to the office a distinguished record of service. He was Attorney General for North Carolina from 1974-85. Prior to that he served on the staff of the late Senator Sam Ervin, Jr. He has an avid interest in the historical foundations of our state and takes an active role in the numerous organizations which emphasize the preservation of artifacts and landmarks.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUDITOR

The department conducts audits of the various state departments and institutions in North Carolina. These audits include an examination of transactions for their financial integrity and compliance with legal provisions. In addition, selected state programs are examined for economy, efficiency and effectiveness. Such audits are called "performance audits." State law requires the State Auditor to audit the general purpose financial statements prepared by the state. These financial statements are incorporated in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report published by the state. The State Auditor periodically audits individual universities and other state-supported entities in accordance with government auditing standards established by the Comptroller General. His office conducts special investigations of suspected illegal acts and waste, and he maintains a hotline for state employees to use in reporting such allegations.

State Auditor
Ralph Campbell, Jr.

Prior to his election as state auditor in 1992, Mr. Campbell was employed as an Administrative Officer with the N. C. Department of Insurance. Other employment includes that of auditor with the N. C. State Health Benefits Office and as field auditor with the N. C. Department of Revenue. He has served on numerous Boards and Commissions including Shaw Divinity School Trustees, the Raleigh United Negro College Fund and the N. C. Black Leadership Caucus. He was elected to the Raleigh City Council in 1985-91 and served as Mayor Pro Tem from 1989-91.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TREASURER

The State Treasurer is responsible for the receipt, custody and disbursement of all state funds. Assets of the pension funds, other permanent trust funds and moneys in custody and not required before the next business day are invested for the benefit of the various programs of state government. The State Treasurer is a financial advisor to the Governor and the General Assembly. When requested, he provides financial advice to all agencies and institutions of the state. The Constitution and statutes of the state provide for a system of fiscal checks and balances through the functions of the State Treasurer, the State Auditor, and the Governor as Director of the Budget.

State Treasurer
Harlan E. Boyles

Mr. Boyles was first elected State Treasurer in 1976. Prior to that he served as Deputy State Treasurer and Secretary of the North Carolina Local Government Commission. A certified public accountant, his initial post in state government was as an auditor in the Department of Revenue. He heads or is a member of several policy-making bodies including the State Board of Education, State Board of Community Colleges, and the State Retirement System. His business-related, community-oriented and religious affiliations have included the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club of Raleigh, the Municipal Securities Rule-Making Board, the Salvation Army and Westminster Presbyterian Church.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Department of Public Instruction is charged with establishing overall policy for North Carolina's system of public schools. Money appropriated by the General Assembly or provided by the Federal government is allocated and monitored by the department. The department collects statistical data on expenditures and student progress and provides consultant services in both fiscal and curriculum areas.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is an elected official, a member of the Council of State, and the designated secretary and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education which gives him the power to supervise and administer the schools. He is charged with organizing the department and administering the funds provided for its support.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Bob Etheridge

In 1992 Mr. Etheridge was elected to a second four-year term as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Prior to this he served for ten years in the General Assembly, rising to a leadership position as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. He is a member of the National Council of Chief State School Officers; the Advisory Board of Mathematics/Science Education Network, the Board of the North Carolina Council on Economic Education, the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Symphony and the Board of Trustees of the UNC Center for Public Television. Mr. Etheridge has received the Jaycees Distinguished Service Award and is the recipient of several honorary degrees for his service and contributions.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice is the "people's attorney" and is charged with protecting individual rights as guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and of North Carolina. The Attorney General heads the department.

The department provides legal services in consumer protection, legislative bill drafting and codification. Counsel is provided to state agencies, institutions and local governments. The department is concerned with special investigations and prosecutions. Other areas of responsibility include law enforcement, State Bureau of Investigation, Police Information Network, and the Justice Academy.

Attorney General
Michael (Mike) F. Easley

Before his election in 1992 as N. C. Attorney General Mr. Easley served as district attorney for the 13th Judicial District and was recognized nationally as one of the nation's top "drugbusters." He has served as past President of the N. C. Conference of District Attorneys and past President and Legislative Chairman of the N. C. District Attorneys Association. He has testified before subcommittees of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee regarding drug interdiction. Attorney General Easley has written numerous articles for leading law and professional journals, and in 1984 he received the US Department of Justice Public Service Award.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture serves the farming and consuming public by dealing with the production of food and fiber, as well as non-edible goods. A major purpose of the department is to assist the grower in the promotion and sale of North Carolina agricultural products. The department administers the North Carolina State Fair. Other food programs include truth in labeling and quality standards, with emphasis on animal health. Non-food programs include fuel meters, accurate weighing scales, packaging, pesticide regulation, feed and fertilizer certification and market price information. The department also provides consumer protection services to ensure quality and wholesomeness of foods, drugs, and agricultural products.

Commissioner of Agriculture
James A. Graham

Mr. Graham has been Commissioner of Agriculture since 1964. Prior to this, he was general manager of the Raleigh Farmer's Market, secretary of the N. C. Hereford Association, manager of the Winston-Salem fair, superintendent of the upper Mountain Research Station and a vocational agricultural teacher in Iredell County. He has served as president of several regional and national agriculture associations and has received many agriculture-related awards for his services to the state.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Commissioner of Labor is responsible for the administration and enforcement of labor laws. The Department of Labor's Health and Safety Group enforces Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and the Hazardous Chemicals Right to Know Act, and it inspects boilers, elevators, amusement devices, migrant housing, and mine and quarry operations. The Education and Training Group promotes apprenticeship and job training programs, and the Administration and Regulation Group enforces the wage and hour law, licenses employment agencies, and provides arbitration and conciliation services to labor management groups.

Commissioner of Labor
Harry Eugene Payne, Jr.

A lawyer by profession, Commissioner Harry Payne, Jr. served six consecutive terms in the North Carolina House representing New Hanover county before his election to his present position in 1992. His past work experience includes the family clothing and formal wear business, a documents examiner with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, a teacher of constitutional and criminal law at Cape Fear Community College, and an attorney with the firm of Payne, Boyle, Swart in Wilmington, N. C. His assignments in the General Assembly included chairman of the Manufacturing and Labor and Rules, Appointments, and Calendar Committees. He also served as Co-chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

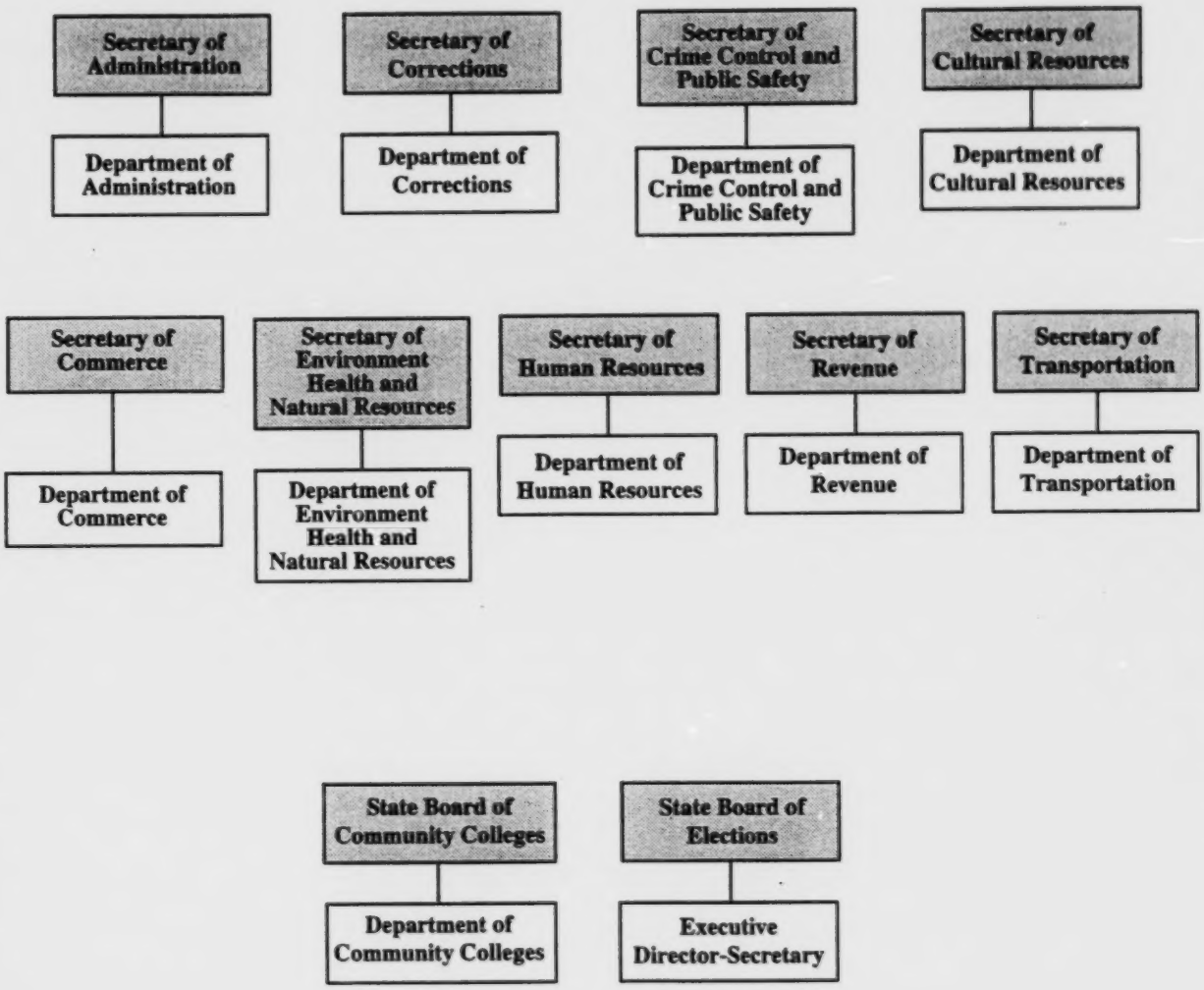
The North Carolina Department of Insurance offers a wide range of specialized services to the people of North Carolina. The primary responsibility of the department is the execution of the laws regarding insurance. The Commissioner must license and supervise insurance companies, regulate the premium rates insurers charge, and protect the holders of insurance policies.

The duties of the Department of Insurance include investigating consumer complaints, licensing of insurance agents,regulating the kinds of insurance sold in the state, providing fire and rescue training, and administering the North Carolina Building Codes.

Commissioner of Insurance
James E. Long

Mr. Long has served as counsel to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He has been chairman of the North Carolina Property Tax Commission and served as Chief Deputy Commissioner of Insurance. For three sessions he served in the North Carolina House of Representatives, chairing various committees and commissions. He serves as Fire Marshall for the state and is chairman of the North Carolina Manufactured Housing Authority and the North Carolina Arson Awareness Council. Commissioner Long now serves as president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH – *Cabinet*


Secretary of Administration
Department of Administration
Secretary of Corrections
Department of Corrections
Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety
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Secretary of Cultural Resources
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Secretary of Commerce
Department of Commerce
Secretary of Environment Health and Natural Resources
Department of Environment Health and Natural Resources
Secretary of Human Resources
Department of Human Resources
Secretary of Revenue
Department of Revenue
Secretary of Transportation
Department of Transportation
State Board of Community Colleges
Department of Community Colleges
State Board of Elections
Executive Director-Secretary

Appointed by the Governor

NOTE:
The State Board of Community Colleges elects a President of Community Colleges to head the Department. The State Board of Elections is an autonomous agency. The Board appoints the Executive Director-Secretary to administer services.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Administration serves as a staff agency for the Governor. In its role as manager of the state's internal operations, it works to provide services for other state agencies and to ensure that the taxpayers' dollars are spent wisely. The department is responsible for maintaining buildings, managing the state's fleet of automobiles, providing security for state officials, landscaping state owned grounds, and the acquisition and disposition of all state property.

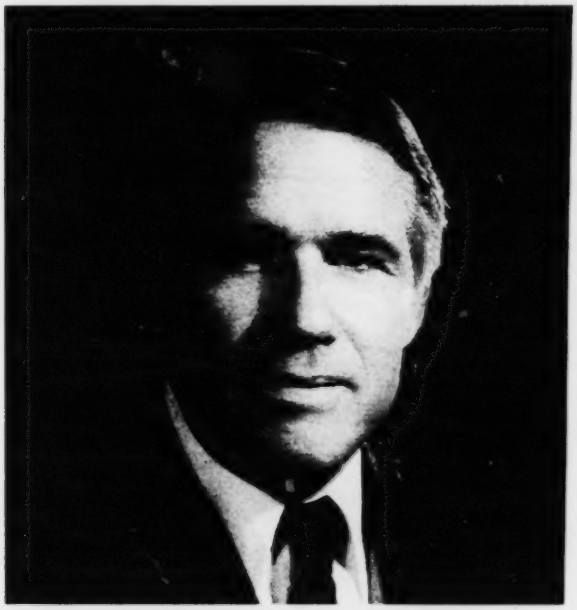
The department administers programs to assist veterans and their dependents. It serves special populations through programs for the disabled, African-American, Native American, children and youth. Advocacy groups are organized on behalf of populations that have been traditionally underrepresented or not represented at all in state government.

Secretary of Administration
Katie G. Dorsett

Secretary Dorsett retired in 1987 as professor in the School of Business and Economics at North Carolina A and T University after thirty-two years of service. From 1983-86 she served on the Greensboro City Council and in 1986 was elected to serve on the Guilford County Board of Commissioners. During her service as a Commissioner she spearheaded such projects as the Minority and Women Business Enterprise Program; the expansion of the Parks and Recreation Commission to broaden minority representation; and the implementation of policies allowing greater diversity on county boards and commissions. Secretary Dorsett has served on numerous boards and commissions and has received honors including the Sojourner Truth Award for community service.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

This department is the state's leading economic development agency and houses programs for business assistance, industrial recruitment, international trade, travel and tourism, and film industry development. The department acts as liaison with the State Ports Authority which operates terminals at Wilmington and Morehead City. The department includes the Employment Security Commission which provides employment training and administers the state's unemployment insurance program and the Energy Division which sponsors energy conservation, emergency planning and community development programs. The department also houses several regulatory agencies which work independently including the Board of Alcoholic Control, Banking Commission, Burial Commission, Credit Union Commission, Industrial Commission, Milk Commission, Rural Electrification Authority, and the Utilities Commission.

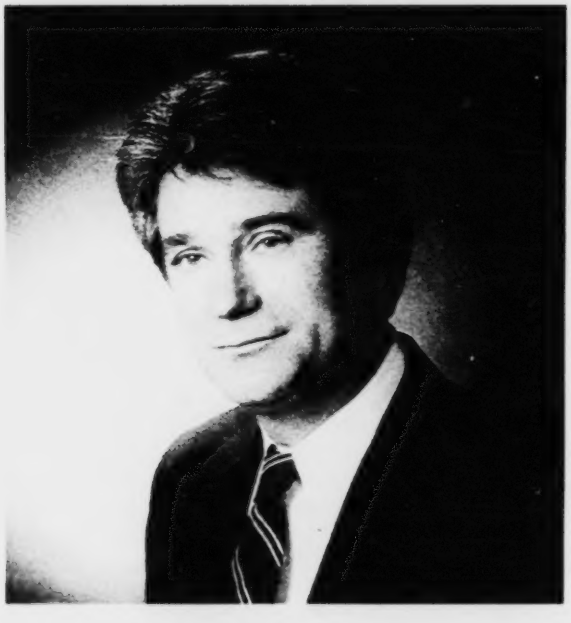


Secretary of Commerce
S. Dave Phillips

Secretary Phillips served as Chairman and CEO of Phillips Industries, Inc. in High Point prior to his appointment in January 1993 as Secretary of Commerce. Phillips Industries is a holding company for Textile Manufacturing and Factoring services. Mr. Phillips has served on numerous boards dealing with arts, transportation, education, medicine, and sports. He is chairman of the Wake Forest Babcock School of Management and the High Point Economic Development Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections is responsible for the supervision of all individuals sentenced after conviction of a felony or misdemeanor in North Carolina. The Office of the Secretary, the Division of Prisons, and Adult Probation and Parole are the three major administrative sections of the Department. According to the General Statutes, the Secretary is to provide for protection of North Carolina citizens by operating and maintaining prisons, supervising probationers and parolees, and providing rehabilitative and educational programs.



Secretary of Corrections
Franklin Edward Freeman, Jr.

Secretary Freeman served as Administrative Officer of the Courts from 1981-1993. He worked as Administrative Assistant to Chief Justices William Bobbitt and Susie Sharp, served as Executive Secretary to the Judicial Council, and was Research Assistant to Associate Justice Dan K. Moore. He is a member of the Surry County and Rockingham County Bar Associations and the North Carolina Bar Association. He has received service awards from the Conference of Superior Court Judges, Conference of District Court Judges and the N. C. Clerks of Superior Court Association.

DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety has been in operation since April 1, 1977, providing law enforcement and emergency services to the people of North Carolina. The department assists local law enforcement and public safety agencies and works to improve the criminal justice system. Since 1980 the department has had the authority to direct state resources to respond to any emergency or natural or man-made disaster.

The department consists of nine divisions: State Highway Patrol, National Guard, Civic Air Patrol, Alcohol Law Enforcement, Butner Public Safety, Emergency Management, Governor's Crime Commission, Crime Prevention, and Victim and Justice Services.

Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety
Thurman B. Hampton

Prior to his appointment by the Governor to his present position in January 1993, Secretary Hampton served as Assistant District Attorney in 17-A Prosecutorial District at Wentworth, N. C. Other work experience includes that of general practice of law in Eden, N. C.; Assistant Professor of Law at N. C. Central University, Durham, N. C.; and currently holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel USAR in the US Army Judge Advocate General Corps. He holds membership in several State and National Bar Associations and is active in church and civic organizations.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

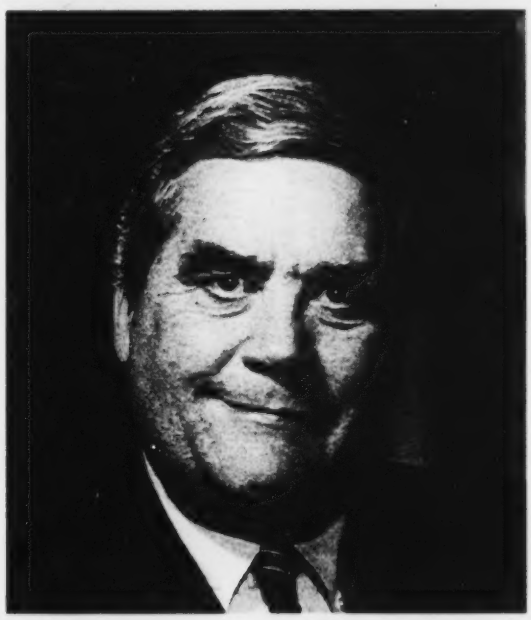
The Department of Cultural Resources was created in 1971 to administer state activities relating to culture, history, and the arts. The functions of the department are concerned with interpretation of our culture and determining ways the products can be made available to the public. The Division of Archives and History preserves our state records, historic places, and history museums. The three divisions are Arts Council, Archives and History, and the State Library. A variety of programs in music, theater, folklife, dance, and literature are supported through over 450 arts organizations across the state. The Division of State Library coordinates library services including an information "hotline," free film service, and consultant service to librarians. The department promotes the North Carolina Symphony and the State Museum of Art.

Secretary of Cultural Resources
Betty Ray McCain

Secretary McCain served as chairman and Staff Director of the N. C. Democratic party and as CoChair of the Jim Hunt campaign for governor during his first two terms as Governor. She worked as a lobbyist for ERA for Governor Hunt during his first administration and also for his U. S. Senate campaign. Her membership in the N. C. Art Society, Symphony Society, Literary and Historical Association and Preservation Foundation, Inc. reveal her variety of cultural interests. She is the recipient of several state awards including the N. C. Heart Association, the Easter Seal Society and the Jaycee Women from whom she received the national Women in Government Award in 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Created in 1989, this department contains most of the state's agencies which deal with environmental protection, public health and natural resources. Major areas of concern include protecting air, mineral, water, and wildlife resources. The department administers health and environmental education, the state's zoo and parks, waste reduction and management, and adult and maternal-child health care. The department provides information regarding the spread of diseases, laboratory analyses and post mortem medical examinations.



Environment, Health, and Natural Resources
Jonathan B. Howes

Secretary Howes has served as director of the Center for Urban and Regional Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill since 1970. He is presently on leave of absence from the University where he is a lecturer and research professor on city and regional planning. He has served as director of the Urban Policy Center in Washington, DC; deputy director of the program development staff; director of state and local planning assistance; and as an urban planner with the Housing and Home Finance Agency. His knowledge of problems facing cities world-wide has provided an opportunity for him to travel to countries in Europe and Asia.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

This department administers over 500 programs designed to provide access to health care and to improve the social and economic well-being of North Carolinians. Its agencies work with premature infants, young people in trouble, the mentally and physically disabled, and those with drug and alcohol problems. A goal of the department is to prevent problems and to strengthen programs at the local level so people can be better served in their homes and communities.

Divisions of the department include the following: Division of Aging, Division of Services for the Blind, Division of Mental Health, Division of Social Services, and Division of Youth Services. Youth Services operates the state's five training schools and four detention centers, providing services in prevention, treatment, and therapy.

Secretary of Human Resources
C. Robin Britt

Prior to his appointment as Secretary of Human Resources, Mr. Britt was founder, President, and member of the Board of Directors of Project Uplift, Inc. in Greensboro, North Carolina. A lawyer by profession, he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, serving one term in the 98th Congress. His committee responsibilities in the House and his community reveal his interests. House committees include Small Business Committee and Subcommittee on tax, Access to Equity Capital and Business Opportunity and the Committee on Hunger. His local committee responsibilities focus on preschool, early childhood education and the needs of children.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

This department collects and distributes taxes and seeks uniformity in the administration of tax laws and regulations. Activities of the department are divided into two major areas: Tax Schedules and Administrative Services. Tax Schedules include: Corporate Income Tax, Individual Income Tax, Inheritance and Gift Tax, Motor Fuels Tax, and Property Tax Division.

Services provided by the Management Information Division include data entry, audit verification, and preparation of over 2.1 million refund checks. The Tax Research Division publishes a biennial statistical report, and upon request, provides information for the General Assembly and the general public.

Secretary of Revenue
Janice Hardison Faulkner

Secretary Faulkner served as Professor of English at East Carolina University for 25 years. She was the first and only woman to hold the position as Executive Director of the N. C. Democratic Party. She has served as Past President of the State Board of N. C. World Trade Association, President of Hope Historic Foundation and as Chairperson of N. C. Board of Advisors to U.S. Small Business Administration. She has written and edited numerous freelance articles on folklore and local history and is the author of two English textbooks on Grammar and the Language Arts and College English for Business.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

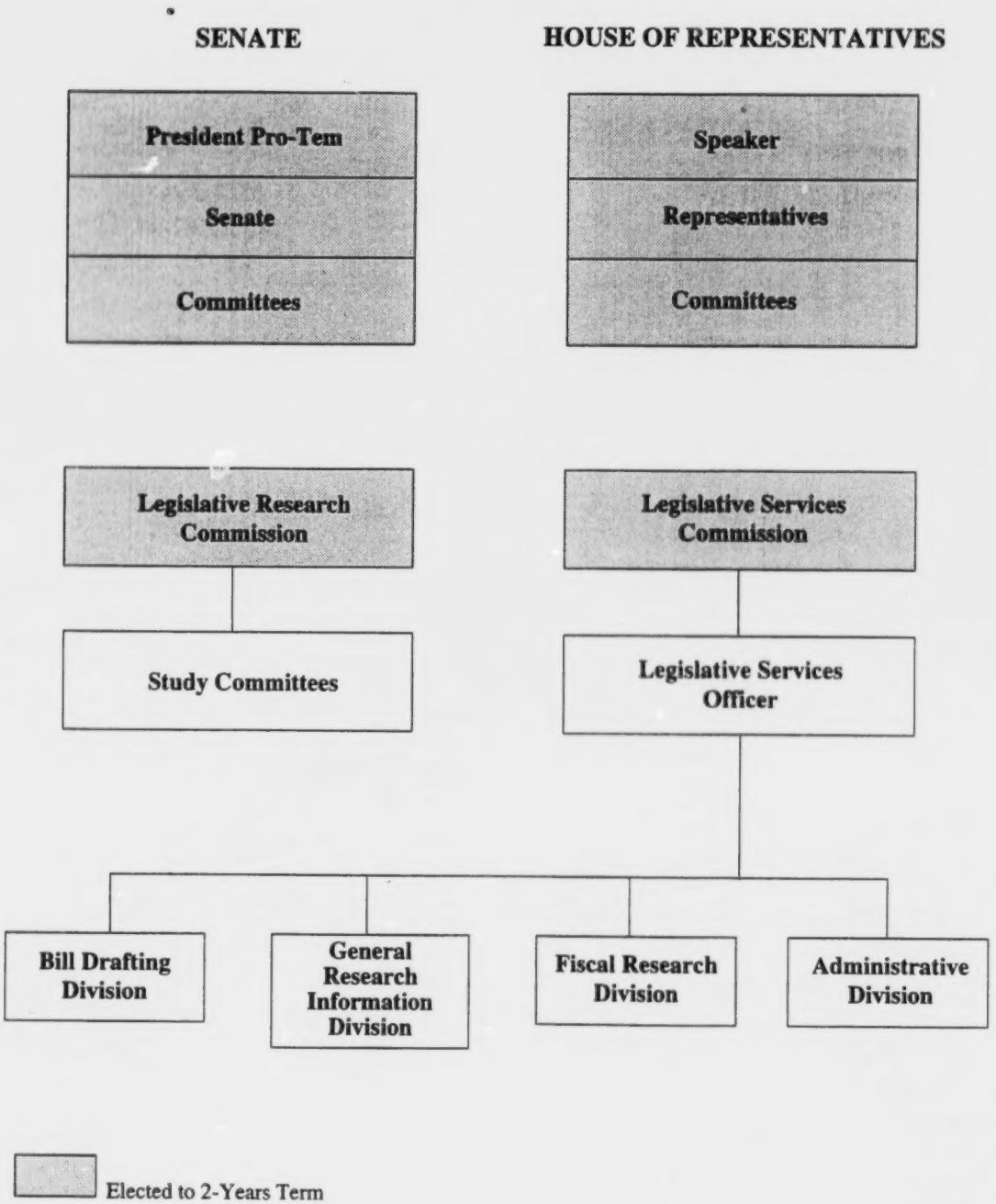
Two main divisions of the department are Highways and Motor Vehicles. The Division of Highways program promotes the construction and maintenance of the state's bridges, highways, and secondary roads. The Division of Motor Vehicles regulates the ownership and operation of the state's motor vehicles. The program promotes driver education and school bus driver training.

Also included in the department are the divisions of Aviation, Ferries, and Public Transportation. Programs promote carpooling, highway safety, bicycle safety, and highway beautification. The Transportation Division is responsible for ensuring adequate rail service for the state.

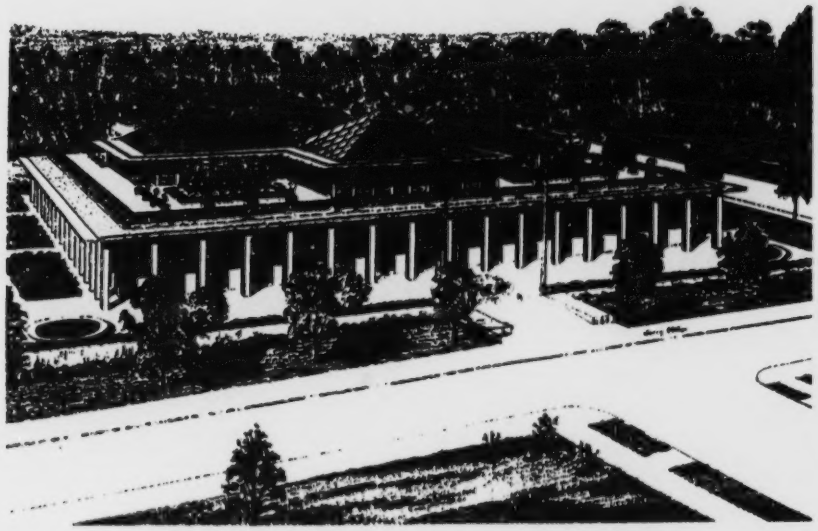
Secretary of Transportation
Rector Samuel Hunt, III

Secretary Hunt served as a member of the N. C. House of Representatives from 1985-1992. His major contributions as a legislator were his work on the Highway Study Commission, co-chairman of the Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee and Chairman of the House Committee on Infrastructure which included the Subcommittees on Highways, Airports, Railways, Waterways, Utilities, Water, Waste Water, and Solid Waste. As a legislator he sponsored the 65 M.P.H. legislation, legislation to increase penalties for speeding in work zones, and co-sponsored the Highway Trust Fund Bill.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING - RALEIGH

The Legislative Building was built to house a growing legislative branch and staff. Funds were appropriated by the General Assembly in 1959. In 1961 the General Assembly appropriated an additional one million for furnishings and equipment.

The building is built on a podium of North Carolina granite; walls and columns are of Vermont marble. The podium on which the building rests is 340 square feet, and the building itself is 242 square feet. The Great Seal of the State, located at the main entrance, is 28 feet in diameter. A carpeted main stair, 22 feet in width, leads from the front entrance to the third floor public galleries of the Senate and House.

Senate and House chambers, each 5,180 square feet, occupy the east and west wings. Brass doors, each weighing 1,500 pounds open each chamber to the rotunda. Chandeliers in the chambers and main stair are eight feet in diameter and weigh 625 pounds each. Garden courts and rotunda have tropical plants and trees.

Renovations have been made to increase space and to improve meeting room facilities. A new Legislative Office Building opened in 1982, and most of this space is now used by the legislature. Nearly half the members of each house and support divisions of Legislative Services are now located in the Legislative Office Building.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION

The General Assembly is the legislative branch of North Carolina government and is the oldest governmental body in the state. A unicameral form of the legislature was used from 1666-1697. The first bicameral legislature was composed of an "upper house" and a "lower house." Unlike later "upper houses," this first one was made up of the governor and his council. The "lower house" always held the "power of the purse" including the salary of the governor. However, it could only meet when called to do so by the governor.

The state has written three constitutions since becoming independent: the Constitution of 1776, the Constitution of 1868, and the Constitution of 1971. Each of these, plus other revisions and amendments, have changed the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. However, from 1868 to 1984 North Carolina ratified only 95 amendments and rejected 34. Much of the decision-making power has always resided in the General Assembly.

The Constitution of 1776 provided for a bicameral legislature elected by the voters. Until revisions of 1835, this General Assembly held the bulk of power, choosing the governor and designing a court system. After 1835 the people elected the Governor, and the General Assembly was thereafter fixed at 170 members. The Constitution of 1868 changed the House of Commons to the House of Representatives and gave the power to elect the executive officials and judges to the voters. The Constitution of 1971 resulted from a study commission appointed to revise the document which had grown obsolete, constitutionally invalid, and illogically arranged through years of amending. This Constitution retained the Declaration of Rights of 1776, amendments of 1868, and the fourteen-article organization. It provided for government reorganization of the administrative departments and gave the General Assembly the power to call itself into special session.

CONVENING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Terms of office for members of the General Assembly begin on January 1 of each odd-numbered year following the previous November general elections. Newly elected members gather in the chambers of the Senate and the House and collectively take the oath of office. The 1993 session convened on January 27 at 12:00 noon. Day and time for convening have been set by statute for the third Wednesday after the second Monday in January.

Since 1974 the General Assembly has met in regular sessions each year. The first regular session, convening in odd-numbered years, generally averages six months. During this session any type of legislation may be considered. A second session, convening in even numbered years in May and June, is a continuation of the previous session and usually lasts from eight to ten weeks. Types of legislation considered are budget readjustment, pending legislation from the previous session, local bills, appointments, and study commission recommendations.

Special sessions may be convened either by the governor with the advice of the Council of State or by the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House by joint proclamation upon written request, signed by three fifths of the members of their respective houses. The governor must state the purpose for calling a special session, but the joint proclamation of the Senate and House need not give a purpose.

The Lieutenant Governor convenes and presides in the Senate. Since the House elects one of its own members as speaker, the rules provide that the clerk from the previous session must preside until the new speaker is elected.

ORGANIZATION

The Lieutenant Governor is the presiding officer of the Senate and is elected by the voters. He has no vote except to break a tie. Beginning in 1977 the Lieutenant Governor became eligible to serve for two consecutive terms of four years. The Speaker of the House is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives and is elected by the entire membership. The Speaker may vote or may elect to vote only in event of a tie; however, he cannot vote twice on any measure. Each House elects party leadership in caucus and officers of the house by vote of the membership.

Officers

A president pro tempore is elected from the Senate membership. The Constitution designates that the House must elect a member as speaker. The election of a reading clerk, principal clerk, and sergeant-at-arms is also required by state statute for both houses.

Committees

Committee members in the House are appointed by the speaker and are to reflect the party membership in the House. In the Senate the president pro tempore appoints the number allotted to the majority party. The minority party leader designates the minority party members. These assignments are made at the beginning of each session and remain the same throughout the session.

Every member of each house serves on either the Finance or Appropriations Committee. Most members serve on several Committees. The Senate limits the number of Committees on which members can serve, but the House does not limit the number of committee assignments.

Daily sessions of the general assembly are arranged so that committee meetings are held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings. Principal clerks prepare a daily calendar that lists committee meetings, and these are posted and read at the end of the daily sessions.

In the less formal committee setting, the legislator who introduced the bill explains its provisions and committee members may ask questions for clarification. At this time interested individuals may choose to appear before the committee to express support or opposition.

Generally, committee meetings are open to the public. Executive sessions may be held under certain circumstances as specified in the Open Meetings Law. A statute requires that Appropriations meetings be open.

The committee determines whether a bill is to be considered for further action. A bill may be referred to a Senate subcommittee for further study or amendments. If reported favorably to the floor either the committee chair, another committee member or the bill's sponsor will explain it.

Passage of a Bill

An idea for legislation may originate with any citizen, special interest group, or legislator. The governor, state agencies, and local agencies may also make requests or promote the passage of legislation of interest to them.

Any proposed idea must be drafted in appropriate bill form before it will be considered. Competent drafters are available for this purpose. Bills must be filed with the principal clerks' offices on the day before they are introduced. Bills are read by title and number and assigned to the appropriate committee for consideration. Only a member

of the General Assembly may introduce a bill, and several members often co-sponsor bills for themselves or at the insistence of others. Every bill is studied by at least one committee in the House and one in the Senate.

Following committee consideration and a favorable report, the bill is returned to the full house for the second reading. At this time the bill is explained, debate on the bill occurs, and amendments may be offered from the floor. Legislators have the opportunity to vote for passage.

If the bill passes, any amendments will at this time be added to the text, and the bill is then placed on the calendar for third reading. For third reading the same procedure is used. The bill is not explained again, but legislators may debate and add additional amendments before voting. Each house limits debate upon an issue by the individual member. Both houses vote electronically and copies of these votes are filed in the principal clerks' offices and in the Legislative Library for public inspection.

When the bill passes third reading it is sent to the other house where it follows the same procedure. After both houses have passed a bill, the affixing of signatures by the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker ratify the bill into law.

LOBBYIST

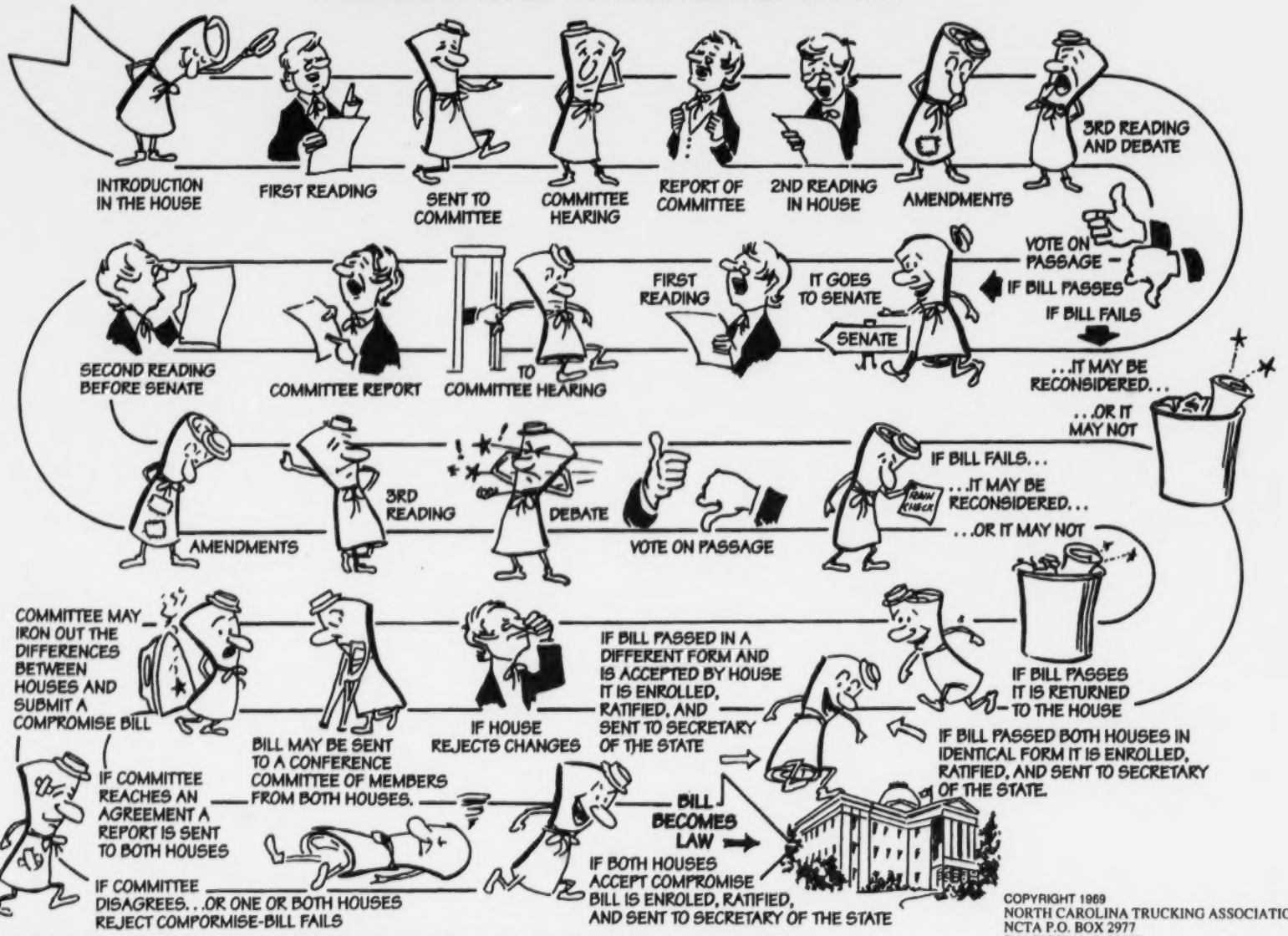
The law identifies a lobbyist as a "legislative agent" who is paid by another during a legislative session to provide facts or arguments about a bill. An individual who is paid only his travel expenses is not considered a lobbyist. Citizens who express personal opinions or testify before committees, reporters, and government officials are not considered lobbyists.

All lobbyists must register with the Secretary of State, pay a $75 registration fee for each business or association represented, and report to the Secretary of State within 30 days after a legislative session ends all expenditures for lobbying efforts during the session. When a lobbyist's report is delinquent, a notification is sent; and if a report is not filed within the allotted 20 day grace period, the registration is revoked.

In the 1991-1992 legislative session, there were 1,017 registrations including 525 individuals who registered with the Secretary of State. These lobbyists represented a total of 550 businesses. Legislation enacted in the 1991 session placed additional restrictions on lobbyists. Lobbyists must report all contributions, food, entertainment and lodging. Two separate reports must now be filed. Businesses must report a compensation dollar figure paid. They must also provide the names of those they entertain if under 10 at a single function.

IN THE NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PASSAGE OF A BILL... A COMPLICATED MATTER*


INTRODUCTION IN THE HOUSE
FIRST READING
SENT TO COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE HEARING
REPORT OF COMMITTEE
2ND READING IN HOUSE
AMENDMENTS
3RD READING AND DEBATE
VOTE ON PASSAGE
IF BILL PASSES
IF BILL FAILS
...IT MAY BE RECONSIDERED...
...OR IT MAY NOT
IT GOES TO SENATE
SENATE
FIRST READING
TO COMMITTEE HEARING
COMMITTEE REPORT
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AMENDMENTS
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DEBATE
VOTE ON PASSAGE
IF BILL FAILS...
...IT MAY BE RECONSIDERED...
...OR IT MAY NOT
IF BILL PASSES IT IS RETURNED TO THE HOUSE
IF BILL PASSED BOTH HOUSES IN IDENTICAL FORM IT IS ENROLLED, RATIFIED, AND SENT TO SECRETARY OF THE STATE.
IF BILL PASSED IN A DIFFERENT FORM AND IS ACCEPTED BY HOUSE IT IS ENROLLED, RATIFIED, AND SENT TO SECRETARY OF THE STATE
IF HOUSE REJECTS CHANGES
BILL MAY BE SENT TO A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS FROM BOTH HOUSES.
COMMITTEE MAY IRON OUT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HOUSES AND SUBMIT A COMPROMISE BILL
IF COMMITTEE REACHES AN AGREEMENT A REPORT IS SENT TO BOTH HOUSES
IF COMMITTEE DISAGREES...OR ONE OR BOTH HOUSES REJECT COMPORMISE-BILL FAILS
BILL BECOMES LAW
IF BOTH HOUSES ACCEPT COMPROMISE BILL IS ENROLED, RATIFIED, AND SENT TO SECRETARY OF THE STATE

*AS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE. A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE WOULD FOLLOW THIS SAME PROCEDURE BUT WITH THE SENATE AND HOUSE ACTION REVERSED.

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SAMPLE OF A BILL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 1992
RATIFIED BILL

MANAGEMENT FLEXIBILITY FOR LOCAL BOARDS OF EDUCATION AND INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS

" § 115C-238.1. Performance-based Accountability Program; development and implementation by State Board.

The General Assembly believes that all children can learn. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the mission of the public school community is to challenge with high expectations each child to learn, to achieve, and to fulfill his or her potential. With that mission as its guide, the ~~The~~ State Board of Education shall develop and implement a Performance-based Accountability Program. The primary goal of the Program shall be to improve student performance. The State Board of Education shall adopt:

(1) Procedures and guidelines through which, beginning with the 1990-91 fiscal year, local school administrative units may participate in the Program;

(2) Guidelines for developing local school improvement plans with ~~three to five year~~ three-year student performance goals and annual milestones to measure progress in meeting those goals; and

(3) A set of student performance indicators for measuring and assessing student performance in the participating local school administrative units. These indicators may include attendance rates, dropout rates, test scores, parent involvement, and post-secondary outcomes."

(b) G.S. 115C-238.3 reads as rewritten:

" § 115C-238.3. ~~Elements~~ Development of local plans; elements of local plans.

(a) Development of systemwide plan by the local board of education. -- The board of education of a local school administrative unit that elects to participate in the Program shall develop and submit a local school improvement plan for the entire local school administrative unit to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction before April 15 of the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which participation is sought. ~~The local board of education shall actively involve a substantial number of teachers, school administrators, and other school staff in developing the local school improvement plan.~~

A systemwide improvement plan shall remain in effect for no more than three years.

(b) Establishment of student performance goals by the local board of education for the systemwide plan. -- ~~The local school improvement plan shall set forth (i) the~~ The local board of education shall establish student performance goals ~~established by the local board of education~~ for the local school administrative ~~unit and (ii) the unit's strategies and plans for attaining them.~~ unit. The local board of education shall actively involve an advisory panel composed of a substantial number of teachers, school administrators, other school staff, and parents of children enrolled in the local school administrative unit, in developing the student performance goals for the local school improvement plan. It is the intent of the General Assembly that teachers have a major role in developing the student performance goals for the local school improvement plan; therefore, at least half of the staff members participating in this advisory panel shall be teachers. The teachers in the local school administrative unit shall select the teachers who are involved in the advisory panel.

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The performance goals for the local school administrative unit shall address specific, measurable goals for all student performance indicators adopted by the State Board. Factors that determine gains in achievement vary from school to school; therefore socioeconomic factors and previous student performance indicators shall be used as the basis of the local school improvement plan.

(b1) Development by each school of strategies for attaining local student performance goals.— ~~The strategies for attaining the local student performance goals shall be based on plans for each individual school in the local school administrative unit.~~ The principal of each ~~school and his staff~~ school, representatives of the building -level staff, and parents of children enrolled in the school shall develop a building-level plan to address student performance goals appropriate to ~~the~~ that school from those established by the local board of education. These strategies may include requests for waivers of State laws, regulations, or policies that inhibit the local unit's ability to reach its local accountability goals, (ii) set out with specificity the circumstances under which the waiver may be used, and (iii) explain how a waiver of those laws, regulations, or policies will permit the local unit to reach its local goals. . . .

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 8th day of July, 1992.

JAMES C. GARDNER

James C. Gardner
President of the Senate

DANIEL BLUE, JR

Daniel Blue, Jr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives

President of the **Senate**

Lieutenant Governor

Dennis A. Wicker

State Capitol
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Dennis and Alisa

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President Pro Tempore	Marc Basnight
Deputy President Pro Tempore	R. C. Soles, Jr.
Majority Leader	Richard Conder
Minority Leader	Robert G. Shaw
Majority Whip	Ralph A. Hunt
Minority Whip	Betsy L. Cochrane
Principal Clerk	Sylvia Fink
Reading Clerk	LeRoy Clark, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms	Cecil Goins

Senate Districts Voting Statistics
TOTAL AND VOTING AGE POPULATIONS

Plan: 1992 SENATE BASE #6 Date: 1/15/92

Plan type: SENATE 42

District Name	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.
District 1	96,118	33,945	260	73,613	23,493	198
	73.40%	25.92%	0.20%	75.33%	24.04%	0.20%
District 2	47,684	74,419	2,703	38,383	51,030	1,366
	38.10%	59.46%	2.16%	41.93%	55.75%	2.04%
District 3	104,948	28,344	591	79,881	19,061	427
	77.27%	20.87%	0.44%	79.29%	18.92%	0.42%
District 4	122,755	10,886	566	96,446	7,628	431
	90.39%	8.02%	0.42%	91.30%	7.22%	0.41%
District 5	94,698	36,897	949	70,643	24,909	627
	69.77%	27.18%	0.70%	71.87%	25.34%	0.64%
District 6	52,570	77,416	158	41,245	51,721	117
	40.22%	59.23%	0.12%	44.12%	55.33%	0.13%
District 7	67,866	55,887	593	55,505	39,516	506
	52.68%	43.38%	0.46%	56.04%	39.90%	0.51%
District 8	87,446	41,920	298	67,137	28,672	232
	66.59%	31.92%	0.23%	69.13%	29.52%	0.24%
District 9	98,857	35,351	215	78,787	23,920	171
	72.89%	26.07%	0.16%	75.94%	23.05%	0.16%
District 10	92,819	41,430	364	72,068	27,766	258
	68.54%	30.59%	0.27%	71.58%	27.58%	0.26%
District 11	94,374	39,811	248	73,093	27,422	200
	69.62%	29.37%	0.18%	72.03%	27.02%	0.20%
District 12	234,967	24,784	372	183,700	17,906	286
	89.79%	9.47%	0.14%	90.51%	8.82%	0.14%
District 13	167,653	93,434	768	133,258	67,492	592
	62.91%	35.06%	0.29%	65.05%	32.95%	0.29%
District 14	191,512	73,481	788	153,250	53,359	642
	70.57%	27.08%	0.29%	72.49%	25.24%	0.30%
District 15	102,795	29,028	1,087	79,124	19,533	748
	76.35%	21.56%	0.81%	78.66%	19.42%	0.74%
District 16	220,446	40,927	985	175,619	29,516	715
	82.73%	15.36%	0.37%	84.06%	14.13%	0.34%

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Plan type: SENATE 42

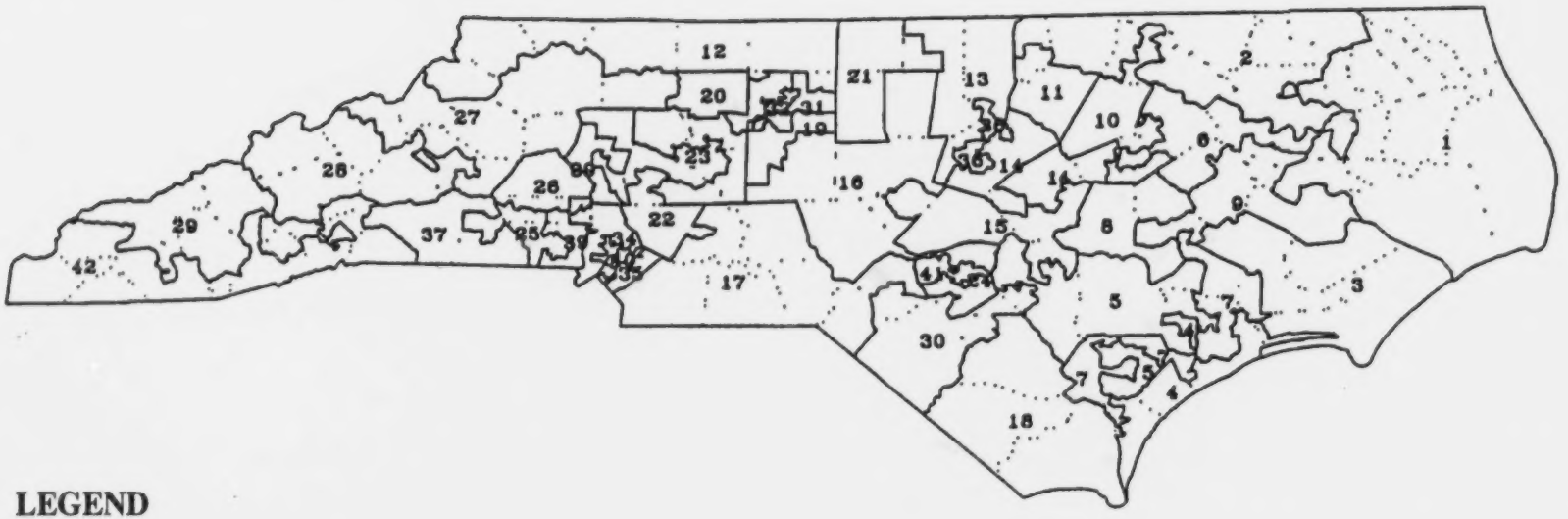
District Name	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.
District 17	196,238	64,161	3,989	148,937	42,312	2,659
	73.70%	24.10%	1.50%	76.33%	21.68%	1.36%
District 18	97,341	35,417	2,111	75,507	23,554	1,445
	71.92%	26.17%	1.56%	74.88%	23.36%	1.43%
District 19	128,624	5,672	513	99,042	4,238	368
	94.66%	4.17%	0.38%	94.86%	4.06%	0.35%
District 20	190,740	65,883	550	152,024	46,701	409
	73.53%	25.40%	0.21%	75.75%	23.27%	0.20%
District 21	104,105	30,600	343	82,131	22,486	270
	76.61%	22.52%	0.25%	77.89%	21.32%	0.26%
District 22	119,133	15,468	381	91,563	10,596	256
	87.77%	11.40%	0.28%	88.94%	10.29%	0.25%
District 23	101,652	30,115	375	79,898	20,610	269
	76.33%	22.61%	0.28%	78.78%	20.32%	0.27%
District 24	99,133	28,240	2,627	74,038	18,758	1,812
	73.80%	21.02%	1.96%	75.84%	19.21%	1.86%
District 25	107,398	22,051	247	82,834	14,609	180
	82.28%	16.89%	0.19%	84.35%	14.88%	0.18%
District 26	122,089	11,955	264	93,858	8,018	194
	90.04%	8.82%	0.19%	91.27%	7.80%	0.19%
District 27	246,755	11,112	374	189,706	7,884	283
	95.07%	4.28%	0.14%	95.44%	3.97%	0.14%
District 28	238,678	19,720	604	186,920	13,983	434
	91.48%	7.56%	0.23%	92.32%	6.91%	0.21%
District 29	121,837	4,531	6,072	97,744	3,172	3,878
	91.50%	3.40%	4.56%	92.83%	3.01%	3.68%
District 30	52,650	38,396	43,553	40,535	24,839	27,987
	38.93%	28.39%	32.20%	43.21%	26.48%	29.83%
District 31	57,642	64,384	659	45,604	46,314	505
	46.60%	52.05%	0.53%	48.98%	49.74%	0.54%
District 32	105,564	21,474	692	86,199	15,580	499
	81.00%	16.48%	0.53%	82.86%	14.98%	0.48%

Plan type: SENATE 42

District Name	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Vot. Age White	Vot. Age Black	Vot. Age Am. Ind.
District 33	48,379	71,719	287	38,465	49,593	212
	39.42%	58.44%	0.23%	42.83%	55.22%	0.24%
District 34	98,102	30,170	683	77,383	20,481	472
	74.94%	23.05%	0.52%	77.78%	20.59%	0.47%
District 35	126,085	5,060	391	94,186	3,413	283
	94.21%	3.78%	0.29%	94.76%	3.43%	0.28%
District 36	119,402	11,856	311	89,987	8,590	238
	87.91%	8.73%	0.23%	88.49%	8.45%	0.23%
District 37	107,989	20,705	205	83,278	14,002	154
	83.37%	15.98%	0.16%	85.10%	14.31%	0.16%
District 38	124,824	9,985	396	95,019	7,293	275
	91.97%	7.36%	0.29%	92.32%	7.09%	0.27%
District 39	122,744	11,202	285	93,224	7,632	213
	90.82%	8.29%	0.21%	91.48%	7.49%	0.21%
District 40	97,251	28,121	614	80,815	19,412	463
	74.93%	21.67%	0.47%	78.15%	18.77%	0.45%
District 41	66,140	57,941	1,519	49,699	39,116	1,079
	49.43%	43.31%	1.14%	52.02%	40.94%	1.13%
District 42	130,489	2,431	1,166	102,215	1,746	815
	96.84%	1.80%	0.87%	97.17%	1.66%	0.77%
Total	5,008,492	1,456,329	80,156	3,902,563	1,007,876	53,668
	75.56%	21.97%	1.21%	77.70%	20.07%	1.07%

NC SENATE PLAN
Chapter 4 of the 1991 Extra Session Laws

May 18, 1992



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21st District

Dan and Edna

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Speaker Pro Tempore	Marie W. Colton
Majority Leader	Milton F. Fitch, Jr.
Minority Leader	David Balmer
Majority Whip	Jim Black
Minority Whip	Robert Grady
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Reading Clerk	Lisa Smith
Sergeant-at-Arms	Oscar Tyson

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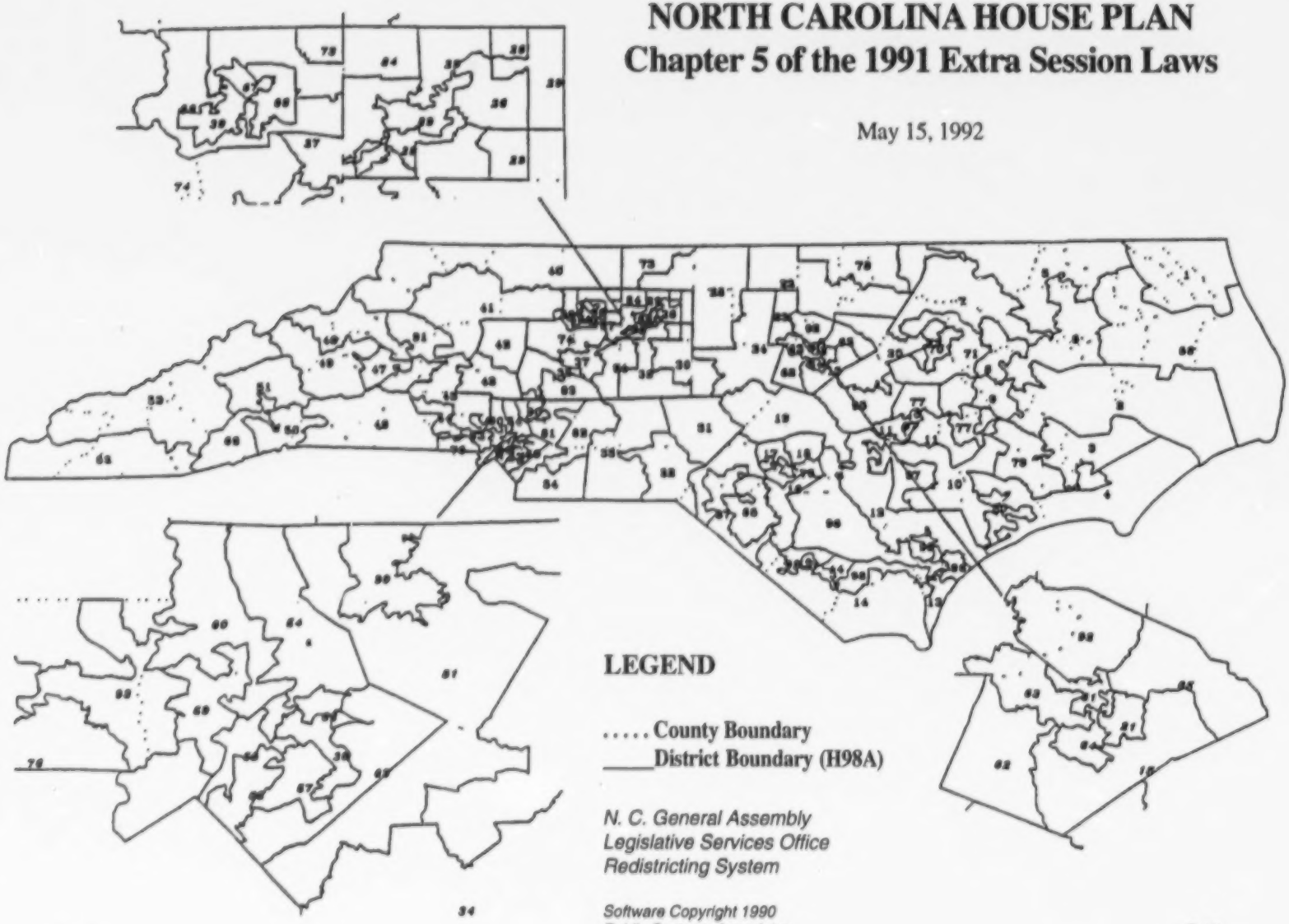
NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE PLAN
Chapter 5 of the 1991 Extra Session Laws

May 15, 1992



NORTH CAROLINA
DISTRICT SUMMARY
TOTAL POPULATIONS, ALL AGES
PLAN: 1992 HOUSE BASE PLAN #5

Plan type: HOUSE DISTRICTS 98 MEMBERS

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 1	53,147	37,486	15,161	151	250	99
	100.00%	70.53%	28.53%	0.28%	0.47%	0.19%
District 2	57,923	39,922	17,754	58	54	135
	100.00%	68.92%	30.65%	0.10%	0.09%	0.23%
District 3	57,995	46,869	9,466	262	708	690
	100.00%	80.82%	16.32%	0.45%	1.22%	1.19%
District 4	113,318	90,544	18,860	624	1,450	1,840
	100.00%	79.90%	16.64%	0.55%	1.28%	1.62%
District 5	54,973	21,360	33,219	254	102	37
	100.00%	38.86%	60.43%	0.46%	0.19%	0.07%
District 6	57,597	35,775	21,431	112	179	101
	100.00%	62.11%	37.21%	0.19%	0.31%	0.18%
District 7	54,987	18,276	34,873	1,717	48	73
	100.00%	33.24%	63.42%	3.12%	0.09%	0.13%
District 8	53,131	19,896	32,798	80	103	257
	100.00%	37.45%	61.73%	0.15%	0.19%	0.48%
District 9	57,933	44,157	12,955	123	526	172
	100.00%	76.22%	22.36%	0.21%	0.91%	0.30%
District 10	56,752	43,313	11,723	265	357	1,094
	100.00%	76.32%	20.66%	0.47%	0.63%	1.93%
District 11	54,286	38,747	14,642	114	393	390
	100.00%	71.38%	26.97%	0.21%	0.72%	0.72%
District 12	57,713	38,886	17,297	843	156	531
	100.00%	67.38%	29.97%	1.46%	0.27%	0.92%
District 13	54,298	50,233	3,513	188	274	90
	100.00%	92.51%	6.47%	0.35%	0.50%	0.17%
District 14	105,873	88,792	15,271	1,238	313	259
	100.00%	83.87%	14.42%	1.17%	0.30%	0.24%
District 15	53,331	44,913	7,678	155	336	249
	100.00%	84.22%	14.40%	0.29%	0.63%	0.47%
District 16	53,684	35,457	12,986	4,880	182	179
	100.00%	66.05%	24.19%	9.09%	0.34%	0.33%
District 17	107,378	49,422	50,567	984	2,550	3,855
	100.00%	46.03%	47.09%	0.92%	2.37%	3.59%

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 18	107,160	74,750	25,817	1,782	2,571	2,240
	100.00%	69.76%	24.09%	1.66%	2.40%	2.09%
District 19	114,435	86,784	25,439	799	495	918
	100.00%	75.84%	22.23%	0.70%	0.43%	0.80%
District 20	52,891	41,741	10,530	100	63	457
	100.00%	78.92%	19.91%	0.19%	0.12%	0.86%
District 21	55,425	22,949	31,344	192	687	256
	100.00%	41.41%	56.55%	0.35%	1.24%	0.46%
District 22	111,166	74,555	34,859	1,078	271	403
	100.00%	67.07	31.36%	0.97%	0.24%	0.36%
District 23	162,826	93,634	65,308	369	2,957	558
	100.00%	57.51%	40.11%	0.23%	1.82%	0.34%
District 24	114,589	92,111	19,155	371	2,413	539
	100.00%	80.38%	16.72%	0.32%	2.11%	0.47%
District 25	166,893	125,796	39,679	398	583	437
	100.00%	75.38%	23.78%	0.24%	0.35%	0.26%
District 26	52,489	21,856	30,026	214	259	134
	100.00%	41.64%	57.20%	0.41%	0.49%	0.26%
District 27	57,610	53,244	3,529	253	487	97
	100.00%	92.42%	6.13%	0.44%	0.85%	0.17%
District 28	54,119	21,790	31,512	289	416	113
	100.00%	40.26%	58.23%	0.53%	0.77%	0.21%
District 29	57,453	51,822	4,771	137	621	101
	100.00%	90.20%	8.30%	0.24%	1.08%	0.18%
District 30	57,879	49,581	7,589	191	139	379
	100.00%	85.66%	13.11%	0.33%	0.24%	0.65%
District 31	57,126	45,925	10,559	297	138	207
	100.00%	80.39%	18.48%	0.52%	0.24%	0.36%
District 32	52,588	35,645	15,712	876	197	158
	100.00%	67.78%	29.88%	1.67%	0.37%	0.30%
District 33	52,907	34,749	17,454	176	182	346
	100.00%	65.68%	32.99%	0.33%	0.34%	0.65%
District 34	54,733	42,053	12,134	177	191	178
	100.00%	76.83%	22.17%	0.32%	0.35%	0.33%
District 35	53,680	38,204	14,995	120	240	121
	100.00%	71.17%	27.93%	0.22%	0.45%	0.23%
District 36	55,636	42,697	11,022	223	1,290	404
	100.00%	76.74%	19.81%	0.40%	2.32%	0.73%
District 37	52,566	42,739	9,192	181	335	119
	100.00%	81.31%	17.49%	0.34%	0.64%	0.23%

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 38	57,570	54,819	2,210	269	196	76
	100.00%	95.22%	3.84%	0.47%	0.34%	0.13%
District 39	52,814	48,848	3,319	71	484	92
	100.00%	92.49%	6.28%	0.13%	0.92%	0.17%
District 40	167,678	160,528	5,938	206	351	655
	100.00%	95.74%	3.54%	0.12%	0.21%	0.39%
District 41	114,378	107,894	5,650	137	174	523
	100.00%	94.33%	4.94%	0.12%	0.15%	0.46%
District 42	53,491	42,487	10,420	108	234	242
	100.00%	79.43%	19.48%	0.20%	0.44%	0.45%
District 43	57,771	51,463	5,948	106	158	96
	100.00%	89.08%	10.30%	0.18%	0.27%	0.17%
District 44	55,892	42,907	12,600	118	136	132
	100.00%	76.77%	22.54%	0.21%	0.24%	0.24%
District 45	114,843	105,688	8,065	262	522	306
	100.00%	92.03%	7.02%	0.23%	0.45%	0.27%
District 46	113,980	106,604	6,423	195	507	251
	100.00%	93.53%	5.64%	0.17%	0.44%	0.22%
District 47	53,956	48,051	4,934	113	759	99
	100.00%	89.06%	9.14%	0.21%	1.41%	0.18%
District 48	166,517	138,324	27,138	240	583	232
	100.00%	83.07%	16.30%	0.14%	0.35%	0.14%
District 49	52,653	50,588	1,715	100	212	38
	100.00%	96.08%	3.26%	0.19%	0.40%	0.07%
District 50	57,188	55,926	648	171	213	230
	100.00%	97.79%	1.13%	0.30%	0.37%	0.40%
District 51	158,067	142,999	13,712	458	662	236
	100.00%	90.47%	8.67%	0.29%	0.42%	0.15%
District 52	106,837	98,690	1,405	6,388	241	113
	100.00%	92.37%	1.32%	5.98%	0.23%	0.11%
District 53	53,192	51,648	788	527	113	116
	100.00%	97.10%	1.48%	0.99%	0.21%	0.22%
District 54	53,508	36,463	15,701	220	952	172
	100.00%	68.14%	29.34%	0.41%	1.78%	0.32%
District 55	56,029	50,727	3,848	103	1,173	178
	100.00%	90.54%	6.87%	0.18%	2.09%	0.32%
District 56	55,396	34,327	19,816	226	689	338
	100.00%	61.97%	35.77%	0.41%	1.24%	0.61%
District 57	56,460	52,174	2,712	97	1,308	169
	100.00%	92.41%	4.80%	0.17%	2.32%	0.30%
District 58	55,369	36,535	16,957	217	1,421	239
	100.00%	65.98%	30.63%	0.39%	2.57%	0.43%

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 59	53,718	22,884	29,853	265	567	149
	100.00%	42.60%	55.57%	0.49%	1.06%	0.28%
District 60	53,855	23,070	30,191	226	251	117
	100.00%	42.84%	56.06%	0.42%	0.47%	0.22%
District 61	55,041	48,051	5,484	121	1,201	184
	100.00%	87.30%	9.96%	0.22%	2.18%	0.33%
District 62	55,419	46,513	7,290	188	1,133	297
	100.00%	83.93%	13.15%	0.34%	2.04%	0.54%
District 63	57,914	45,520	9,081	203	2,627	483
	100.00%	78.60%	15.68%	0.35%	4.54%	0.83%
District 64	54,107	38,699	14,409	130	651	219
	100.00%	71.52%	26.63%	0.24%	1.20%	0.40%
District 65	53,744	41,928	10,915	113	558	230
	100.00%	78.01%	20.31%	0.21%	1.04%	0.43%
District 66	52,644	23,117	29,076	141	145	165
	100.00%	43.91%	55.23%	0.27%	0.28%	0.31%
District 67	52,715	25,433	26,598	141	412	131
	100.00%	48.25%	50.46%	0.27%	0.78%	0.25%
District 68	57,186	53,101	3,554	137	286	108
	100.00%	92.86%	6.21%	0.24%	0.50%	0.19%
District 69	53,541	50,030	2,514	273	635	89
	100.00%	93.44%	4.70%	0.51%	1.19%	0.17%
District 70	56,245	19,071	36,936	69	69	100
	100.00%	33.91%	65.67%	0.12%	0.12%	0.18%
District 71	56,122	38,027	17,663	95	78	259
	100.00%	67.76%	31.47%	0.17%	0.14%	0.46%
District 72	55,595	44,874	10,147	132	316	126
	100.00%	80.72%	18.25%	0.24%	0.57%	0.23%
District 73	57,167	47,899	8,853	101	120	194
	100.00%	83.79%	15.49%	0.18%	0.21%	0.34%
District 74	56,978	52,951	3,682	158	122	65
	100.00%	92.93%	6.46%	0.28%	0.21%	0.11%
District 75	53,374	41,253	9,336	1,484	624	677
	100.00%	77.29%	17.49%	2.78%	1.17%	1.27%
District 76	57,633	51,584	5,410	127	395	117
	100.00%	89.50%	9.39%	0.22%	0.69%	0.20%
District 77	57,527	46,668	10,371	100	209	177
	100.00%	81.12%	18.03%	0.17%	0.36%	0.31%
District 78	53,152	23,813	28,996	122	59	162
	100.00%	44.80%	54.55%	0.23%	0.11%	0.30%

District Name	Total Pop.	Total White	Total Black	Total Am. Ind.	Total Asian/PI	Total Other
District 79	54,264	23,491	30,496	90	107	80
	100.00%	43.29%	56.20%	0.17%	0.20%	0.15%
District 80	55,462	41,454	10,530	333	1,440	1,705
	100.00%	74.74%	18.99%	0.60%	2.60%	3.07%
District 81	57,875	54,502	2,872	259	195	47
	100.00%	94.17%	4.96%	0.45%	0.34%	0.08%
District 82	56,850	51,011	5,302	175	254	108
	100.00%	89.73%	9.33%	0.31%	0.45%	0.19%
District 83	56,925	53,647	2,778	142	204	154
	100.00%	94.24%	4.88%	0.25%	0.36%	0.27%
District 84	57,485	52,903	4,029	129	244	180
	100.00%	92.03%	7.01%	0.22%	0.42%	0.31%
District 85	53,018	14,705	6,970	31,048	176	119
	100.00%	27.74%	13.15%	58.56%	0.33%	0.22%
District 86	54,655	41,076	13,264	89	133	93
	100.00%	75.16%	24.27%	0.16%	0.24%	0.17%
District 87	52,798	15,574	27,201	9,874	76	73
	100.00%	29.50%	51.52%	18.70%	0.14%	0.14%
District 88	57,464	53,459	3,381	97	411	116
	100.00%	93.03%	5.88%	0.17%	0.72%	0.20%
District 89	108,150	84,745	20,531	651	1,875	347
	100.00%	78.36%	18.98%	0.60%	1.73%	0.32%
District 90	57,814	46,597	10,766	132	236	83
	100.00%	80.60%	18.62%	0.23%	0.41%	0.14%
District 91	53,210	49,950	2,998	83	105	74
	100.00%	93.87%	5.63%	0.16%	0.20%	0.14%
District 92	57,408	51,690	4,208	103	1,260	147
	100.00%	90.04%	7.33%	0.18%	2.19%	0.26%
District 93	57,863	52,249	4,837	183	502	92
	100.00%	90.30%	8.36%	0.32%	0.87%	0.16%
District 94	55,375	52,636	2,332	219	141	47
	100.00%	95.05%	4.21%	0.40%	0.25%	0.08%
District 95	54,579	44,397	9,420	124	124	514
	100.00%	81.34%	17.26%	0.23%	0.23%	0.94%
District 96	56,550	40,696	14,963	658	102	131
	100.00%	71.96%	26.46%	1.16%	0.18%	0.23%
District 97	52,498	24,353	27,131	155	390	469
	100.00%	46.39%	51.68%	0.30%	0.74%	0.89%
District 98	52,638	20,508	31,194	683	129	124
	100.00%	38.96%	59.26%	1.30%	0.25%	0.24%
Total	6,628,637	5,008,492	1,456,329	80,156	52,166	31,501
	100.00%	75.56%	21.97%	1.21%	0.79%	0.48%

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STATE GOVERNMENT DATA

Seat of Government

Prior to the establishment of Raleigh in 1792 as the permanent capital of North Carolina, the seat of government was moved from town to town with each new General Assembly. Halifax, Hillsborough, Fayetteville, New Bern, Smithfield, and Tarboro all shared the distinction of serving as the "seat of government" between 1776 and 1794. The Assembly of 1794-95 was the first legislature to meet in Raleigh.

Tryon Palace in New Bern, the State's first capitol building, was burned on February 27, 1798. The old State House was burned on June 21, 1831. The first session to convene in the Capitol was on November 16, 1840. The first session to convene in the State Legislative Building was on February 6, 1963.

Executive Branch

On January 7, 1989, Governor James G. Martin, a Republican from Iredell County, became the first Republican Governor ever elected to two consecutive terms. Governor Martin was the 97th individual to serve as Chief Executive of North Carolina and the 65th citizen to serve as Governor of the State since our independence. In January 1993, James B. Hunt became the first Governor ever to be elected to a third term as Governor.

Legislative Branch

The 1993 General Assembly of North Carolina, the State's 140th, was convened in the respective chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Legislative Building in Raleigh at Noon on January 27 by the Lieutenant Governor, Dennis A. Wicker in the Senate and Principal Clerk, Grace Collins in the House.

Prior to 1957, the General Assembly convened in January at a time fixed by the Constitution of North Carolina. From 1957 through 1967, sessions convened in February at a time fixed by the Constitution. The 1969 General Assembly was the first to convene on a statutory date fixed by law. The present amended law sets the date for convening after a general election as 12:00 noon on the third Wednesday following the second Monday in January.

Prior to 1973-74 the only time the General Assembly met in a session other than the regularly scheduled odd-year session was by special call of the governor for some critical need. The economic situation in 1973-74 created a climate which led to the beginning of a second session in the even numbered years. The 1974 session was almost as long as a regular session. Today, rules adopted by State Senate and State House of Representatives limit the type of legislation that will be considered in the "short" session. The 1990 "short" session ran for 55 legislative days, making it the longest, "short" session in history. The 1992 "short session" ran for 42 days for the House and 41 for the Senate.

Women

The first woman to serve in the General Assembly was Lillian Exum Clement from Buncombe County who began her first term in the House in 1921. Two hold the

record for the longest years of service for women in the General Assembly. Representative Jo Graham Foster, a Democrat from Mecklenburg County, served ten terms in the House. Senator Lura S. Tally, a Democrat from Cumberland County is beginning her eleventh term, having already served five in the House and five in the Senate. The 1993 General Assembly includes 24 women in the House and seven in the Senate.

Minorities

The first African-American to serve in the General Assembly during this century was Henry E. Frye from Guilford County who began his first term in the House in 1969. Seven blacks are serving in the present Senate, and 17 are serving in the House. One Native American is serving in the House during the 1993 Session.

Men

The Senator with the longest tenure is James D. Speed, a Democrat from Franklin County who is serving his 16th term. He has served six terms in the House and ten in the Senate. The representative with the longest tenure is Liston B. Ramsey, a Democrat from Madison County, serving his sixteenth term in the House. An all-time record for service is held by Dwight Quinn, a Democrat from Cabarrus County, who served 18 terms in the House.

Party Affiliation

In the 1993 Session a total of 39 Democrats and 11 Republicans are serving in the Senate. A total of 78 Democrats and 42 Republicans are now serving in the House.

Legislation Enacted

An all-time record of 3,375 bills were introduced in the 1989 Session with 836 bills ratified. A total of 668 bills were introduced in the 1990 "short" session. In the 1991 General Assembly 761 new laws were passed. In the 1992 "short session" 683 bills were introduced and a total of 341 were approved.

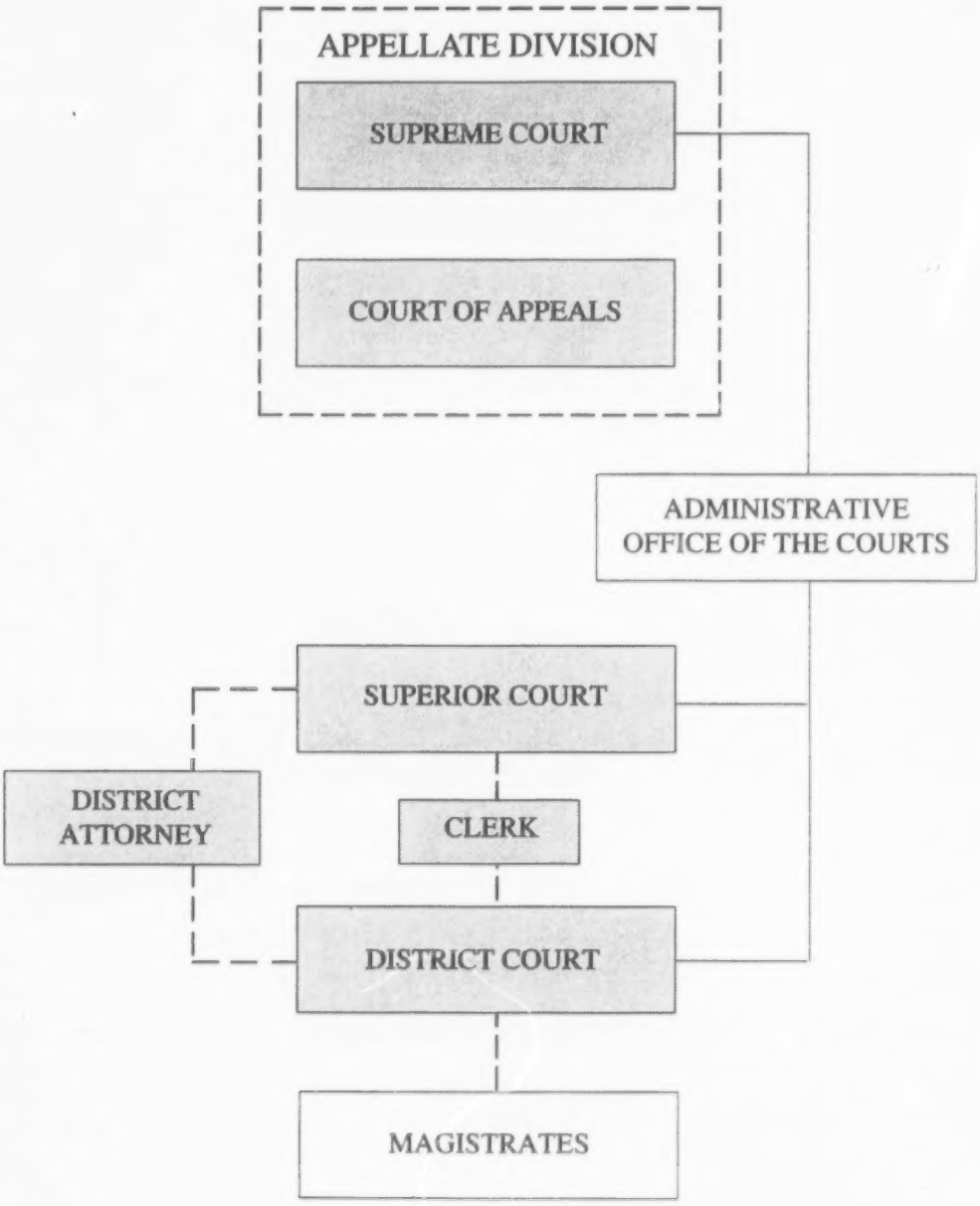
Salaries

Members and officers of the General Assembly received raises in 1992. The following list shows the salaries of members of the General Assembly:

Member*	Base Salary	Yearly Expense Allowance
Senators and Representatives	13,026.00	6,264.00
Speaker of the House	35,622.00	15,840.00
Speaker, Pro Tem, House of Representatives	20,298.00	9,360.00
Minority Leader, House of Representatives	15,918.00	7,464.00
President Pro Tem, Senate	35,622.00	15,840.00
Deputy President Pro Tem, Senate	20,298.00	9,360.00
Majority and Minority Leaders, Senate	15,918.00	7,464.00

* In addition, all legislators receive $92.00 per day subsistence allowance during the session and weekly travel allowance of $.25 per mile for one roundtrip per week from their home district whether they make the trip home or not.

JUDICIAL BRANCH



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THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

North Carolina's court system consists of an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division, and a District Court Division. In 1962, the voters of the state adopted this unified statewide and state-operated General Court of Justice with the approval of a new Judicial Article of the North Carolina Constitution. The new article, amended in 1965, eliminated much of the proliferation and inefficiency of varied special courts. The Appellate Division has two courts: the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. Perhaps the most significant change brought about by this uniform judicial system was the centralization of administration and budgeting. All court personnel are now paid by the State. The Administrative Office of the Courts, under the Chief Justice, is responsible for developing a single budget to cover the entire judicial system. Centralized administration permits uniform policy throughout the state and makes new programs easier to implement.

The Supreme Court

The Chief Justice and six Associate Justices make up the Supreme Court. They hear oral arguments on questions of law, including constitutional issues. The Supreme Court does not hear witnesses and does not have juries. Sessions are held in the Justice Building in Raleigh. Justices are elected by the voters of the state for eight-year terms.

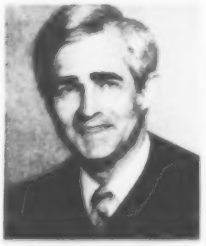
Chief Justice
James G. Exum, Jr.

Associate Justice
Louis B. Meyer

Associate Justice
Burley B. Mitchell, Jr.

Associate Justice
Henry E. Frye

Associate Justice
John Webb



Associate Justice
Willis P. Whichard

Associate Justice
Sarah E. Parker

Selection of Justices and Judges

In 1980 a constitutional amendment was sponsored by the voters which required that Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals, Superior Court, and District Court be duly authorized to practice law in North Carolina prior to election or appointment to the bench. Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Appeals Court are nominated and elected by the voters statewide. District Court judges are nominated and elected by voters in the district. The Governor has the power to appoint justices and judges to fill vacancies until the next regular election of the General Assembly, at which time the people will elect someone to fill the unexpired term. Since most appointees are later elected as incumbents, it is significant to note that most members of the bench in North Carolina were originally appointed by a governor.

The Court of Appeals

A total of twelve judges, elected by the voters for terms of eight years, make up the Court of Appeals. The court sits in panels of three, generally in Raleigh, the seat of the court. However, the Supreme Court may authorize it to sit in other places. This court was created to relieve the heavy caseload of appeals to the Supreme Court.

Chief Judge
Gerald Arnold

Judges

Hugh A. Wells
Clifton E. Johnson
Sidney S. Eagles, Jr.
Jack Cozort
Robert F. Orr
K. Edward Greene
John B. Lewis, Jr.
James A. Wynn, Jr.
John C. Martin
Joseph R. John, Sr.
Elizabeth McCrodden

Superior Courts

The superior courts are courts of general trial jurisdiction. Superior court must sit in each county of the state at least twice a year. In 1992 there were a total of 81 resident judges and a special superior court judge elected by the voters for eight-year terms. Each of the 30 judicial districts has at least one resident judge.

In addition, three special superior court judges are appointed by the Governor to serve four-year terms. These judges are assigned by the Chief Justice of the Supreme court to serve in any county in which they are needed.

The jurisdiction of the superior court extends to all felonies and to misdemeanor cases appealed from district court. All misdemeanor appeals are tried *de novo* in the superior court. The superior court is the proper court for civil cases involving more than $10,000 in controversy.

District Courts

Since 1970 district courts have operated in all counties of North Carolina. Each of the 30 districts is currently served by one to twelve judges, elected for terms of four years. The district court has original jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases and is the proper court for civil cases of $10,000 or less in controversy. All domestic cases regardless of amount involved are within the jurisdiction of the district court. The total number of district court judges in 1992 was 178.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court designates one district court judge as chief district court judge. This chief judge supervises the magistrates who are appointed for two-year terms by the senior resident superior court judge.

Magistrates have authority to decide minor civil and criminal cases, set bail for arrested defendants, and issue search and arrest warrants. Magistrates preside over small claims court in North Carolina. All magistrates are paid a salary based on the number of years they have served. Service credit is allowed for prior service as a law enforcement officer.

District Attorneys

There are 38 prosecutorial districts, in each of which a district attorney is elected for a four-year term. In each prosecutorial district a district attorney is responsible for prosecuting all criminal cases in the superior and district courts of the district. The district attorney prepares the criminal case trial dockets and advises law enforcement officers within his district.

Clerks of Superior Court

A clerk of superior court is elected in each county for a four-year term. The clerk is responsible for all clerical and record keeping functions in both the superior and district courts of the county. The clerk is also *ex officio* judge of probate court and hears and decides special proceedings (e.g., condemnations of land for public purposes) in the county. The clerk may issue warrants and set bail for defendants placed under arrest.

Court Reporters

Court reporters are appointed by the senior judge for the superior court and by the chief district judge for the district court. A reporter is not required in district court criminal cases because appeals from district court are tried *de novo*; however, in all other cases a verbatim record of the proceedings is required. The reporter prepares these transcripts for appeal.

Juries

A jury is provided upon demand in district civil proceedings and in superior criminal and civil proceedings. Since 1968, a jury commission prepares a list of citizens eligible to serve on a jury every two years. The voter registration records and the list of licensed drivers provide the sources of names which are selected at random to be summoned for jury.

Petit (trial) jury service may be for one trial, one day, or for one week depending upon the circumstances and the jury service procedure followed in the particular county. The petit jury must consist of 12 persons. A juror must not have been convicted of a felony or pleaded *nolo contendere*, or guilty of a felony unless citizenship has been restored. A juror must not have served within the preceding two years on any jury. Other qualifications include residence in the county, at least 18 years of age, and physical and mental competence.

A grand jury consists of 18 persons who meet for several days at the beginning of each criminal court session and who serve for one year. The accused can waive indictment by a grand jury except in capital cases. A grand jury is authorized to indict persons when it finds there is probable cause that the person committed a crime.

Juvenile Court Counselors

The Juvenile Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts employs juvenile court counselors in each judicial district. Counselors provide pre-hearing studies, act as probation officers, and generally direct cases involving juveniles. Counselors help the court in detention of juveniles and in cases of undisciplined or delinquent complaints involving children.

Public Defenders

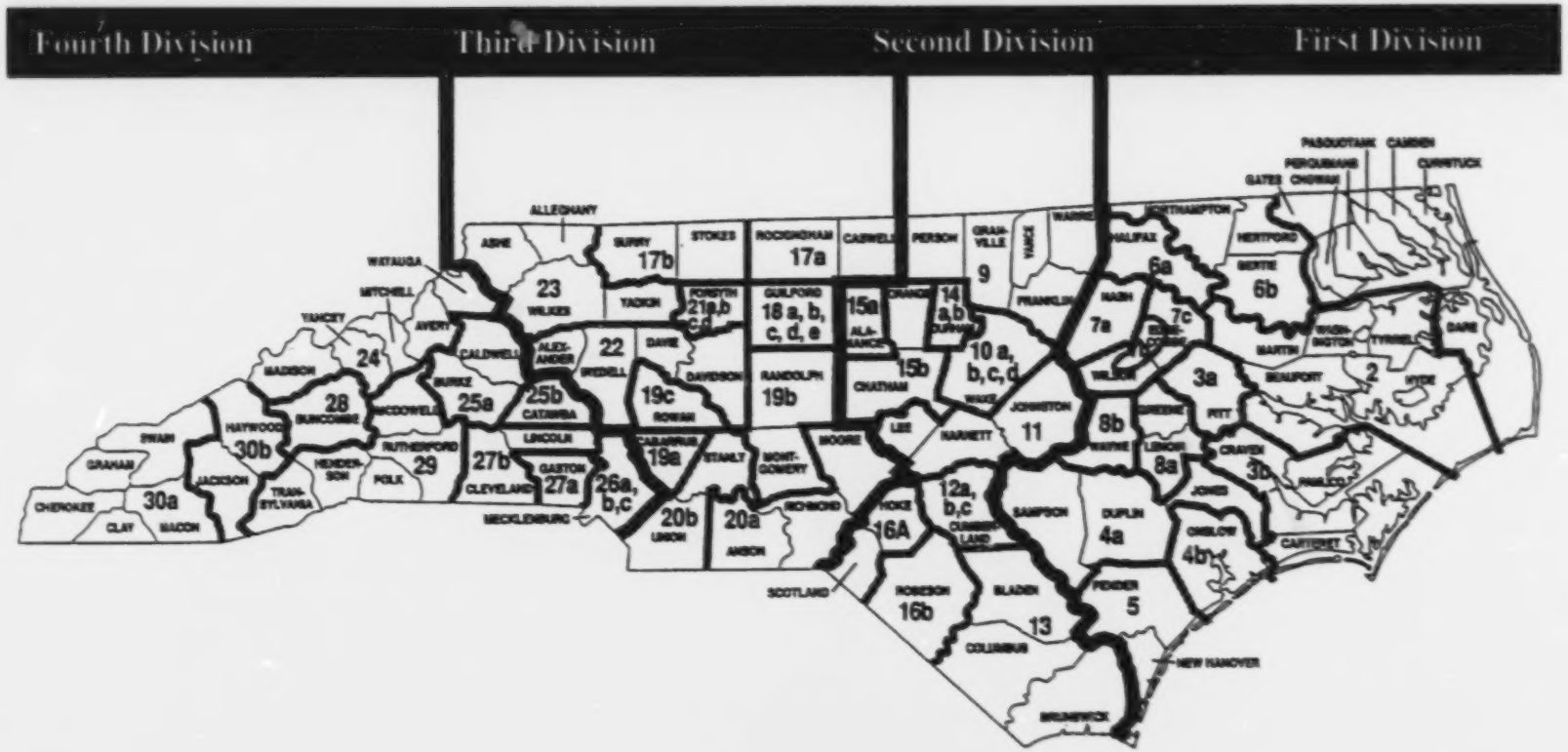
A public defender system has been adopted in ten judicial districts for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases. The public defender and his staff are full-time attorneys who are assigned to represent indigent defendants in criminal

cases. This is an alternative system to appointing private attorneys (those in private practice within a county) to represent indigent defendants.

Under North Carolina law, an indigent defendant in a criminal case may not be given a sentence of imprisonment unless that defendant has been afforded an opportunity to have defense counsel, appointed at state expense, to represent the defendant in the court proceedings.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPERIOR COURT

Districts and Divisions as of June 30, 1992



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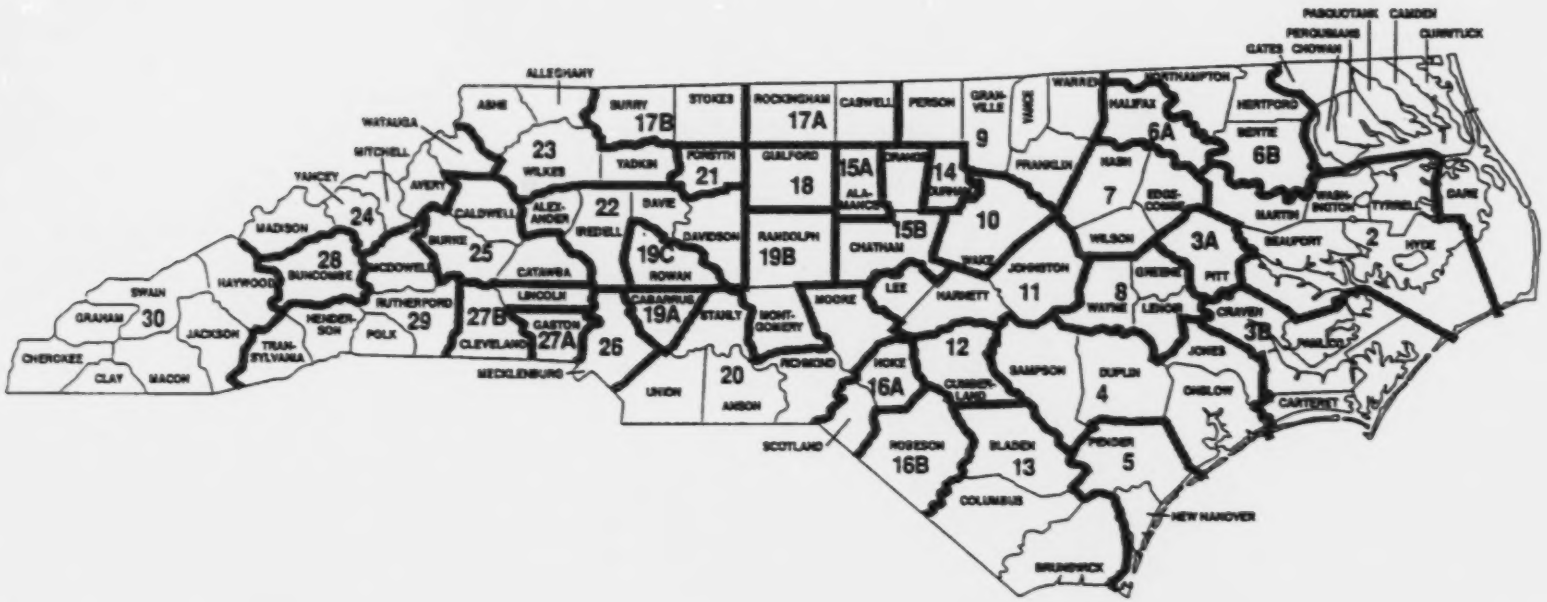
NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT COURT DISTRICTS

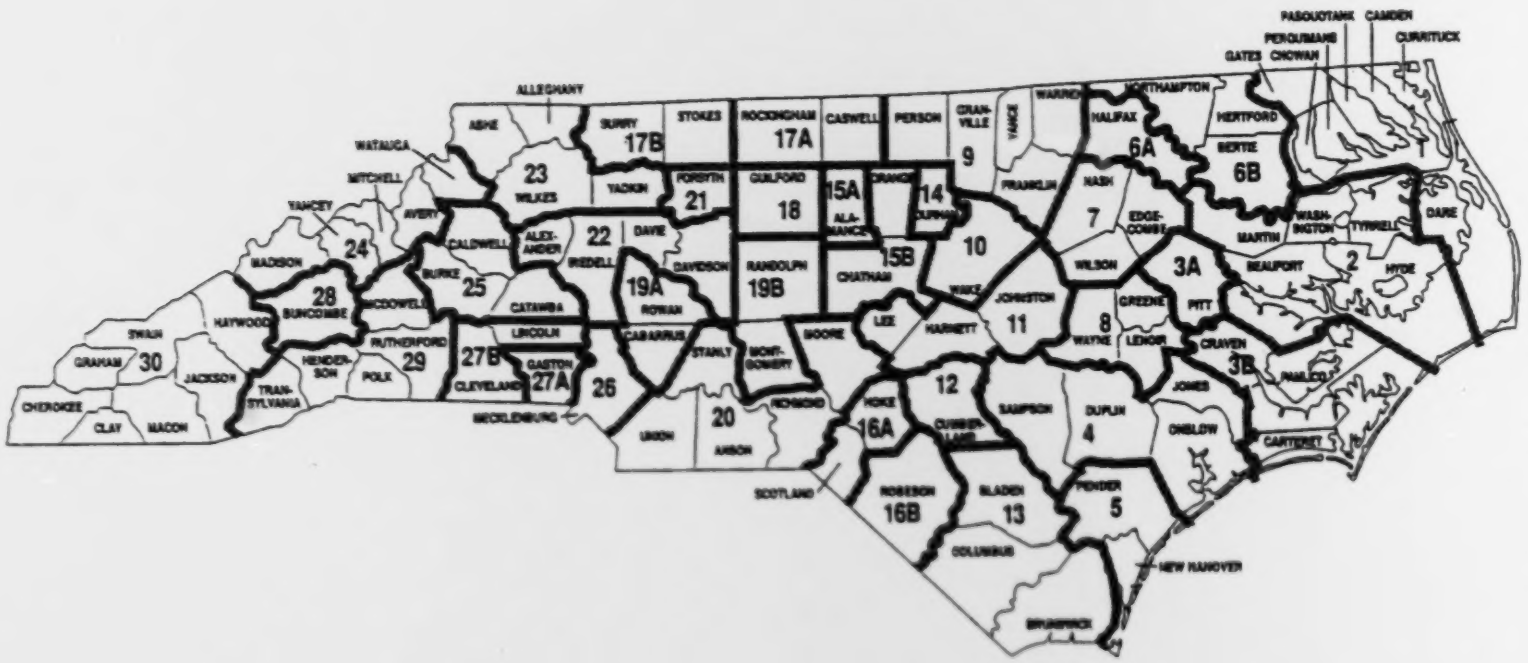
as of June 30, 1992



NOTE: District court districts and prosecutorial districts are coterminous except in one instance: Prosecutorial District 19A comprises District Court Districts 19A and !9C.

NORTH CAROLINA PROSECUTORIAL DISTRICTS

as of June 30, 1992



NOTE: District court districts and prosecutorial districts are coterminous except in one instance: Prosecutorial District 19A comprises District Court Districts 19A and !9C.

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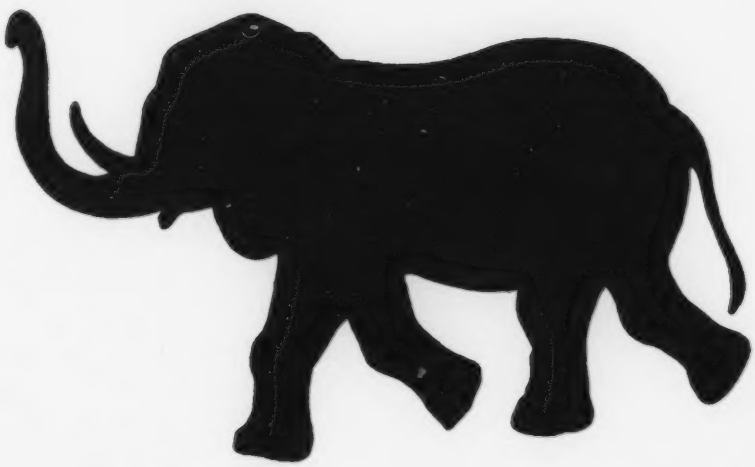
Political Process



POLITICAL PROCESS

RECOGNIZING POLITICAL LABELS

Political parties represent a particular viewpoint regarding social, economic, or political change. Views differ based on perceptions of the methods used to effect change, the degree of change that is needed, and the speed with which change should occur. Terms used to identify views are relative and subject to change as widely held views of society are modified.

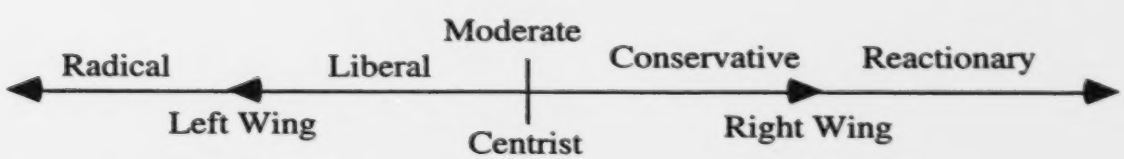
Centrist, Moderate, or Middle-of-the-Road positions are neither strongly liberal nor conservative. Advocates desire no change and are satisfied with things as they are.

Conservatives favor preserving the status quo, and they regard proposals for change with distrust. Conservatives agree that change should occur slowly, carefully, and peacefully. Generally, they advocate a return of power to the state and local government levels and less concentration at the national level. Conservatives stress fiscal responsibility and oppose most government regulation of the economy.

Reactionary ideology stresses complete and drastic change to the right. Advocates look back to an earlier more conservative system at some given time in the past. They promote immediate social, political or economic change by whatever means necessary to effect that change.

Liberals desire considerable and quick change. They favor non-revolutionary progress and reform at the hands of the government. Generally, advocates promote increasing involvement of the government at the national and state level in bringing about social, economic, or political reforms.

Radicals advocate drastic and immediate change. They promote new and untried methods in order to effect future change. Advocates desire peaceful methods but may support violent means in order to secure the desired social, economic, and political ends.



THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Education

Education is a fundamental as well as a constitutional right of all North Carolinians. We, the Democratic Party, are dedicated to the preservation of the credo of Thomas Jefferson that "any nation which expects to remain both free and ignorant expects that which never has been nor ever shall be."

North Carolina must have world-class schools in order to build an economic future predicated upon high-skills/high-wage employment. To these ends, we ascribe to educational excellence for every citizen at every stage of life.

We favor the provision of lifelong education engendered through parental involvement, adequate governmental support, and professional excellence and accountability from the educational community. We should pay any price and overcome any obstacle to ensure that every North Carolinian is guaranteed full and unfettered opportunity to develop his or her innate abilities to the maximum potential.

North Carolina has outstanding public schools, community colleges and universities as well as quality private schools. We must forge an agenda to carry these institutions into the 21st century as models of quality for others to admire and emulate.

Economic and Community Development

The overall health of our state and nation depends on sustained and balanced economic growth. We believe that economic growth is the prerequisite to expanding opportunity for everyone. The free market, regulated in the public interest, is the best engine of general prosperity.

Our workers are among the most skilled and productive in the world. We will work for trade practices and economic policies that will enable them to compete fairly in the world market.

We believe North Carolina must not only continue to attract and foster both new and traditional industries, but also encourage "growth from within the state." Good examples of this focus are the Rural Economic Development Center, the North Carolina Enterprise Corporation, and Community Development Corporations. We will strive to provide a skilled and educated workforce, a solid infrastructure and a quality of life that attracts and creates good new jobs in order to provide a higher standard of living for all North Carolinians. We support expanded governmental investments in developing our state's infrastructure. The state must build and nurture active partnerships with the private sector to ensure the benefits of prosperity to all North Carolinians.

Environment

We believe the last decade has witnessed an unprecedented assault on our national interest and our national security through the poisoning of our air with acid rain, the dumping of toxic wastes into our water, and the destruction of our parks, wetlands, and shores. Pollution must be stopped at the source by enacting sound environmental policies and practices that will ensure a safe North Carolina for future generations. We believe that preserving our natural resources helps to preserve our quality of life, economic growth, and health. We commit ourselves to the wise stewardship and protection of our air, water, soil, forests, and wetlands.

Health and Human Services

We urge the legislature and all agencies responsible for the delivery of health care services to work together to contain costs to assure the highest possible quality of health care to all citizens, regardless of income or geographic location.

We especially advocate preventive and primary health care for children and expanded public efforts to provide the prenatal care necessary to reduce infant mortality.

We support alternative health care delivery systems to allow the elderly and the disabled who wish to have outpatient care remain out of institutions as long as possible. We applaud recent efforts to provide state-supported health care to indigent people and to uninsured and under-insured citizens.

We recognize the public health problem that AIDS presents. We also recognize the widespread misunderstanding of this problem. Therefore, we support state and federal funding for AIDS education and an aggressive school-based AIDS prevention curriculum.

Abortion

We recognize a woman's decision whether or not to have an abortion should be her own. We support keeping abortion safe, legal and accessible to all citizens of North Carolina regardless of their ability to pay. We also support the provision of effective information and counseling concerning effective and responsible parenthood. We believe every woman should have access to prenatal and postnatal care and counseling.

Law Enforcement and Criminal and Civil Justice

The Democratic Party believes every citizen has the right to feel safe from crime. We believe in preventing crime and punishing criminals, not explaining away their behavior. We support tough anti-crime measures, including a judicial system that provides swift and sure punishment. We believe that our systems of law enforcement and

criminal justice must be fair, adhering to the principle of assuming innocence until guilt is proven. To achieve these ends, we support initiatives to enhance respect for law and order and those entrusted with its administration.

We support legislation that says no person who is retarded should be sentenced to death or executed. We support legislation to ensure that race of either the victim or the perpetrator plays no role in who is sentenced or executed in North Carolina.

We believe the effect of crime upon victims should be considered in imposing punishment, restitution should be imposed where possible, and appropriate services to victims should be available.

We support efforts to relieve prison overcrowding. The General Assembly should fund additional facilities and alternatives to incarceration.

Defense

Democrats support the maintenance of a modern and effective American military. The United States must be able to defend its interests around the world from hostile enemies. Democrats believe that the United States should use all non-military means at its disposal to resolve international conflicts, but must retain the right to use military force when its interests are at stake.

Human Rights and Dignity

We reaffirm our commitment to the full and equal protection of the lives, liberties, rights and property of all citizens. We believe every person deserves the full opportunity to realize his or her potential.

We support responsible measures to protect the individual's right to privacy from intrusion by government or private information gathering and from the improper use of information from the records of such sources. We believe government should respect individual liberty and stay out of our private lives and personal decisions.

We oppose all discrimination of any kind whether in employment, health care insurance, retirement, education, housing or any other area. We continue to support the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. We will not tolerate another decade in which the only civil rights movement is backward.

We abhor discrimination against the handicapped in education, in the workplace, in the court system, and in the provision of services. We support initiatives to provide greater opportunities to help the handicapped help themselves.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Education

The NCGOP considers the education of our young people the number one priority for our state. We commend the Republican leadership for making that priority a reality. In five of the last six budgets the percent of the General Fund Budget dedicated to primary and secondary education increased. For 25 years prior to the Republican administration, that percentage decreased in all but two years. During the last eight years, primary and secondary education spending has increased by 1.7 billion dollars.

At the same time, we do not believe simply spending more money will solve our problems. We support more control for local school boards with fewer dictates from Raleigh. We support an emphasis on the classroom and the teacher. We believe there should be a renewed emphasis on the basics.

We feel that there needs to be a better means of accountability for our education system. We also believe that the better teachers who motivate their students to higher standards should be rewarded for their dedication and excellence.

Economic and Community Development

The Reagan-Bush administrations led our nation to the longest peacetime expansion and growth period in our nation's history. We believe that the spiraling growth in federal and state spending must be controlled. We believe that tax increases should only be considered as a last resort after unnecessary and wasteful government spending has been cut.

Environment

We reaffirm our commitment to protect and enhance North Carolina's God given country of clean air, clean water, forests, soils, wetlands, wildlife, open land, and places of beauty.

We recognize that the future economic growth of our state, the health of future generations, and the quality of life for our people demand the effective administration of rational, and even-handed environmental guidelines and rules pursuant to the mandate of Article XIV, Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Health and Human Services

As we strengthen the American family, we improve the health of the nation. From prenatal care to old age, strong family life is the linchpin of wellness and compassion.

This is especially important with regard to babies. We have reduced infant mortality, but it remains a serious problem in areas where alcohol, drugs, and neglect take a fearful toll on newborns. Inadequate prenatal care for expectant mothers is the cause of untold numbers of premature and low birthweight babies. These newborns start life at a severe disadvantage and often require massive health care investments to have a chance for normal childhood. We continue to endorse the provision of adequate prenatal care for all expectant mothers, especially the poor and young. Many of the health problems of young people today stem from poverty, moral confusion, and family disruption.

To prepare for tomorrow's expanding opportunities, today's young Americans must be challenged by high values with the support that comes from strong families. That is the surest way to guide them to their own affirmation of life.

Abortion

We oppose the funding of abortion by either the state or the federal government. Positive alternatives to abortion should be a part of state government services to women and their unborn children. The unborn child has the right of life and personhood after conception. However, it is understood that there are special circumstances including rape, incest, non-viable conceptions, grossly malformed conceptions, and damage to the mother and/or child which warrant intervention.

Law Enforcement and Criminal and Civil Justice

Crime is clearly out of control in our state and in our nation. Law abiding citizens, especially in poor neighborhoods, often live in constant fear of crime. The state must step in to ensure the rights of innocent people and victims as well as the rights of the accused.

We believe that the death penalty is an effective deterrent and a just punishment for first degree (premeditated) murder. We call for legislation to expedite and restrict endless appeals that make a mockery of the law. All legitimate procedural safeguards must be preserved to ensure justice.

The state of North Carolina is in need of more prison space to deal with convicted criminals. At the same time we must expand other punishment alternatives for less violent crimes.

Defense

Peace through strength is now a proven policy. We have modernized our forces, revitalized our military infrastructure, recruited and trained the most capable fighting force in American history.

The Reagan-Bush national security program has restored America's credibility in the world. Our security and that of our allies has been dramatically enhanced; the opportunities for the United States to be a positive force for freedom and democracy throughout the world have expanded.

Republicans will build upon this record and advance the course of world freedom and world peace by using our military credibility as a vehicle for security at home and peace abroad.

Human Rights

The Republican Party is committed to the concept of equal rights before the law. Government must treat all citizens fairly and assure equal opportunity for all. We are opposed to any form of discrimination. We strongly support the enforcement of civil rights legislation and commend special efforts to ensure that all segments of the population are aware of their rights and their opportunities.

The role of government is to ensure equality of opportunity, not equality of results. Quotas and similar devices are clearly inconsistent with that role.

EXPANSION OF VOTING RIGHTS

The privilege of voting, which many citizens either take for granted or neglect to exercise existed for very few when our nation was founded. Few citizens, approximately 6%, were able to vote for Washington in 1789. The Constitutional Convention gave each state the right to decide who could vote. At first voting rights were restricted to white, male, Protestant landowners over age 21. The Constitution has been amended on at least 7 occasions in order to enlarge the franchise.

Property ownership was a requirement in all thirteen colonies. Religious beliefs were also held to be important. Some states required church membership and others required a belief in the Supreme Being.

Sex discrimination existed until the 19th amendment was passed in 1920. Women first organized to gain the right to vote in 1848. A few midwestern states gave women the right to vote in the 1860's. Suffragists worked for almost a century before these rights were granted to all women in the nation.

Racial discrimination existed until the end of the Civil War. The 14th amendment in 1868 granted citizenship to former slaves and the 15th amendment was passed in 1870 giving the legal right to blacks to vote. In 1884 the Supreme Court ruled that the 14th amendment did not apply to Native Americans and they were denied their right to citizenship. In 1924 an act of Congress awarded citizenship to native Americans. A poll tax existed until 1964 when it was removed by the Twenty-fourth amendment. Although the tax was small it was cumulative in some states. This payment effectively prevented many poor citizens from voting.

Restrictions remained in some states and with the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act discriminatory voting practices were made illegal.

In 1970 amendments to the Voting Rights Act lowered the voting age to 18 in national elections and also banned the use of literacy tests. A uniform age in state elections could only be achieved by an amendment to the Constitution. The 26th amendment was ratified in 1971 giving 18-year-olds the right to vote. Amendments to the Voting Rights Act in 1975 now require that voting materials be printed in the language of minority groups.

VOTING IN NORTH CAROLINA

"Governments are instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed." These words from the Declaration of Independence and "We the people..." from our Constitution are evidence that power to govern lies with "the people." This power is exercised either directly or indirectly through the right to vote. The electoral process allows citizens to make decisions, speak out on issues and express satisfaction or dissatisfaction with public officials. Understanding registration and voting is fundamental to citizenship in a democracy.

Among all democracies the United States has the lowest voter turnout rate. Twenty million Americans who were voting in 1960 are no longer doing so. Only 43.44 percent of North Carolina's registered voters went to the polls to vote in the 1988 presidential election. When the 26th amendment granted 18-20 year olds the right to vote in 1971, there were over 400,000 young people who fell within that bracket, yet only 130,813 actually registered. In 1988 in North Carolina, 3,432,042 people were registered to vote. Among these 1,297,672 did not vote for President and 2,209,704 did not cast a vote for Governor. At this time the voting age population numbered 4,888,882. Among the 3,432,042 who were registered, 2,247,759 were registered as Democrat and 1,016,546 were registered as Republican.

In 1992 total registration had reached 3,817,380 with 2,313,520 registered as Democrats and 1,217,114 registered as Republican. Those registering as Unaffiliated reached a total of 286,069. The Libertarian Party had 677 registered voters. Among the total number of registrations, 3,064,242 were listed as White; 710,209 were designated as Black; 27,725 were identified as Indians, and 15,204 were classified as Other. The total number of votes cast for President in N. C. was 2,611,850. Among those registered 1,205,530 did not vote for President.

The opportunity to vote is more than a privilege; it is every citizen's unalienable right and responsibility. Low voting percentages are evident at all levels of government. One vote does make a difference. In the total of singular votes, people are elected to office, bills are passed, and government of the people, by the people, and for the people continues.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

In 1974 the General Assembly declared the State Board of Elections an independent agency. It does not come under the jurisdiction of any other department headed by an elected official. All five members of the Board are appointed by the Governor for a four-year term. Bipartisan membership is mandated by law. No more than three of the members are from the same political party.

One hundred county Boards of Elections are appointed by the State Board. Each county board is composed of three members, and both political parties must be represented.

The State Board supervises the election of the 1200 special districts in the state and administers the Campaign Reporting Act, limiting expenditures and monitoring contributions to political candidates.

ELIGIBILITY FOR VOTING IN NORTH CAROLINA

In all elections in North Carolina any citizen of the United States may vote who is either native-born or naturalized and meets the following criteria:

- Is 18 years of age or will be 18 by the next general election
- Is a resident of the county for 30 days prior to the election
- Registers in person at least 16 working days prior to the election or by mail at least 30 days before the election (effective July 1, 1993)
- Has citizenship restored after conviction of a felony
- Maintains registration by voting in one of the two most recent successive presidential elections or in any other election conducted in the period between the two presidential elections.

LOCATIONS AND TIME

- Polls are open from 6:30 a.m. until 7:30 p.m. Polls may remain open until 9:30 if problems are detected in voting equipment.
- Voters are assigned a polling place by the board of elections.
- Voters are notified by mail of the precinct and place after registration is completed
- General elections are held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even numbered years.
- Party primaries are held on Tuesday after the first Monday in May in even numbered years.

TYPES OF ELECTIONS

Municipal Elections are held in odd numbered years.
National, State, and County Elections are held in even numbered years.
Presidential Elections are held in even numbered years, divisible by four.

United States Senators are elected to serve a six-year term. North Carolina elected one Senator in 1992 and another will be elected in 1996. Members of the United States House of Representatives, State House of Representatives, State Senate, and County Officials were elected in 1992 to serve a two-year term.

In the presidential election year, 1996, and every four years thereafter, North Carolinians will elect the following:

United States President and Vice President
North Carolina Governor
Lieutenant Governor
Attorney General
Secretary of State
State Auditor
State Treasurer
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Commissioner of Labor
Commissioner of Insurance
Commissioner of Agriculture

VOTER REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

- Register at county board of elections, county public libraries, Department of Motor Vehicles when renewing or securing driver's license, or other designated announced places.
- Present identification such as birth certificate, Social Security card or driver's license to verify age, citizenship and address.
- Register as either Democrat, Republican, Libertarian, Unaffiliated or other recognized political party.
- Swear or affirm that all information given is truthful.
- Sign registration form.
- Re-register if you have just moved to North Carolina, if you have moved from one county to another, or if you have been removed from the active registration rolls for failure to vote in a period covering two presidential elections.

- Update your registration if you have moved from one precinct to another within the same county, if you have changed your name, or if you wish to change party affiliation.

- All registrations, reregistrations and updates may be done in person 16 business days before an election. Registration by mail will become effective July 1, 1993. A citizen may register, change party affiliation, report a name change, and report a change of address within a county by mail. A form, available at county boards, must be filled out, signed, and postmarked at least 30 days before the election. Specifics of the N. C. registration could be modified by the "Motor Voter" Bill which has now passed both Houses of Congress.

- Members of the armed forces, their spouses, certain veterans and civilians with the armed forces or Peace Corps may register and vote by mail.

VOTING PROCEDURE

- On entering polling place, give name and address to a judge of elections.

- In a primary election state your party affiliation.

- Enter the private voting booth to cast your ballot.

- Ask for instructions if you do not know how to use the voting device in your county. Various methods are used in North Carolina.

- Vote a straight ticket, vote for individuals listed, or cast a write-in vote.

- Vote by absentee ballot by making and signing a written request beginning 50 days prior to but not later than the Tuesday prior to election day. Return ballot to the Elections Office by 5 p.m. the day before the election. Absentee voting is allowed for incarcerated misdemeanants, the sick or disabled, or students away from home.

Appendix

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EDUCATION STATISTICS

State Supported Public Schools

Programs in public schools range from pre-kindergarten through grade twelve. In May 1992 there were 100 county and 33 city public school administrative units in North Carolina with a total of 1,946 schools. Average daily membership for 1991-92 year was 1,086,380 students. Among the total enrollment 17,000 were American Indian, 10,395 were Asian, 329,802 were Black, 10,031 were Hispanic, and 725,149 were white. Per pupil expenditure based on average daily membership was $4,293. Total personnel, including instructional and non-instructional, was 124,478.

State Supported Special Schools

Two state supported special schools in North Carolina provide for the gifted and talented. The School of Science and Mathematics in Durham is a residential high school in which talented 11th and 12th grade students are provided advanced study free of charge. The School of the Arts, located in Winston-Salem, is the only state-supported high school for the performing arts in the nation. Instruction is provided in dance, music, visual arts, design, and production on both the high school and college levels. Governor's Schools of North Carolina provide a summer program for academically gifted high school students at Salem College in Winston-Salem and St. Andrews Presbyterian College in Laurinburg, N. C.

Non Public Schools

Private school in North Carolina serve 54,186 children in grades K-12. These are located at 471 different sites across the state. During the 1991-92 school year 5,556 students were educated in Home School programs in North Carolina.

Higher Education

Higher education had its beginning in North Carolina in 1795 when the University opened at Chapel Hill. This is the oldest state university in the nation. Sixteen campuses across the state had a total enrollment of 150,818 in the fall of 1992.

The state has a 58 campus Community College System with a present student enrollment of 752,477 which makes this the third largest system of its kind in the nation. Nearly 99 percent of North Carolina's population lives within 30 minutes of a community college.

Thirty-three private senior institutions and four private junior colleges with a total enrollment of 56,333 (1992-93) students serve the educational needs of the state. The state legislature provides $1,095 in state support per student enrolled in the private institutions. In addition, $419 per student is provided for contractual scholarships based on need.

YOUTH LABOR LAWS

Youths under 18 must obtain a youth employment certificate to work, unless specifically exempted. County social service departments issue most certificates, subject to review by the Department of Labor. The Labor Department issues certificates for employment of youths under 16 if they are to be employed as models or as actors or performers in motion pictures, theatrical productions, radio or television productions, or outdoor dramas.

No youth under 18 shall be employed in occupations declared hazardous by the U.S. Department of Labor or found detrimental to the health and well-being of youths by the N. C. Commissioner of Labor.

Prohibited hazardous jobs include: welding, spray painting, meat processing, operating power-driven hoists, saws, and guillotine shears; and operating power-driven woodworking, metalworking, bakery and paper product machinery.

Most jobs in mining, roofing, demolition, excavation, logging and sawmills, the brick, tile or similar products industries, or working with explosives and radioactive materials also are considered hazardous.

Driving a motor vehicle is prohibited when the youth is covered by federal child labor laws.

Most youths will be covered by the federal law, which generally applies to employers of businesses with annual gross sales of $500,000 or employees directly involved in interstate commerce. Certain types of businesses are always covered by federal law, such as hospitals, public or private schools, and public agencies.

In 1987, the General Assembly passed a law enabling 16 and 17 year old youths with driver's licenses to operate motor vehicles under special conditions. The gross vehicle weight cannot exceed 6,000 pounds; the driving must be within a 25 mile radius of the place of employment; the youth must have passed a state-approved, driver-education course; and the assigned driving may not include the towing of vehicles.

This law only applies to businesses and employees covered by state wage and hour laws. The federal child labor laws, which apply to the vast majority of employers and employees in the state, still forbid the operation of a motor vehicle for business purposes by anyone under 18 years of age.

Youths 14 and 15 may be employed only in occupations permitted under the Fair Labor Standards Act as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor. In general, they only are allowed to work in office, retail, food service, or gasoline service establishments. Unless working for their parents, such youths may be employed under North Carolina law only under the following conditions:

- No more than three hours a day when school is in session; six hours on the last day of the school week;
- No more than eight hours per day when school is not in session;
- Only between 7 a.m. and 7. p.m., except to 9 p.m. when there is no school the following day;

Where federal law applies, and most youths work in establishments subject to federal law, youths 14-16 may not be employed past 7 p.m. or for more than 18 hours a week during the school year. During the regular school term, no youth under 18 years of age who is enrolled in grade 12 or lower may be employed between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. when there is school for the youth the next day. This restriction does not apply to youth 16 and 17 years of age if the employer receives written approval for the youth to work beyond the stated hours from the youth's parent or guardian and from the youth's principal or the principal's designee.

There are special provisions under North Carolina law about employing youths at an establishment with an ABC license for on-premise consumption of alcoholic beverages. No youths under 16 may be employed in such an establishment for any purpose. Youths 16 and 17 may not be employed to prepare, serve, dispense, or sell any alcoholic beverage.

No youth 13 or under may be employed, except youths 12 and 13 may be employed outside school hours delivering newspapers; but for no more than three hours per day. A youth employment certificate is not required for delivering newspapers.

Youths under 16 shall not work for more than five continuous hours without a 30-minute rest break. No period less than 30 minutes is deemed an interruption of continuous work.

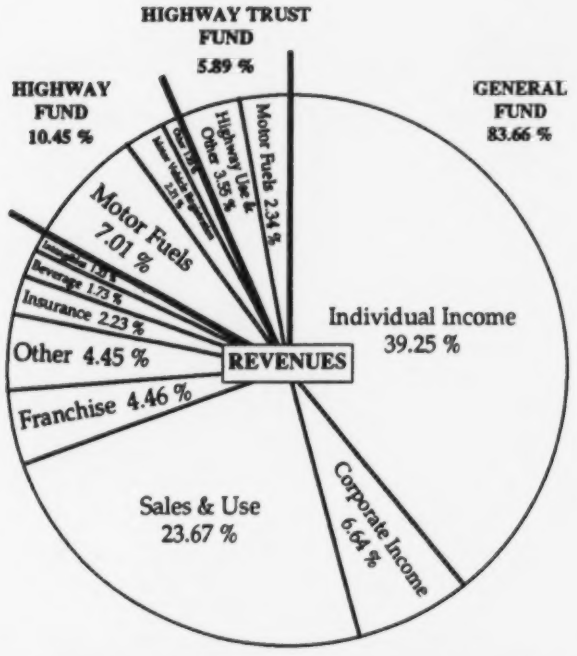
In exceptional circumstances, the Commissioner of Labor may waive for youths 13 years of age or older any provisions of the state youth employment laws.

Several work situations are exempt from the North Carolina youth employment laws. Work in agriculture, or in domestic employment such as casual babysitting, and volunteer work for medical, religious, educational, or non-profit organizations is exempt from the law.

Employers who violate the youth employment laws are subject to a civil penalty of up to $250 for each violation.

For further information on these and any other youth employment issue, contact the North Carolina Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, 4 West Edenton Street, Raleigh, NC 27601 or call (919) 733-2152.

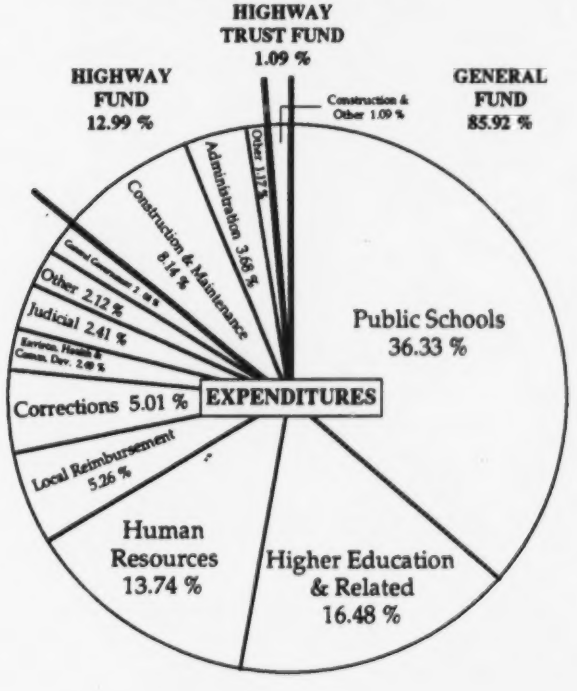
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1992



REVENUES

GENERAL FUND:		
Income:		
Individual	$ 3,583,017,675	
Corporate	606,195,418	$ 4,189,213,093
Sales and Use		2,161,362,545
Franchise		406,952,650
Insurance		203,829,955
Beverage		158,075,821
Intangibles		112,182,889
Inheritance and Gift		94,924,383
Judicial Department Receipts		71,299,801
Interest		57,242,867
Tobacco Products		40,362,907
Soft Drink		32,417,808
License		29,577,658
Real Estate Conveyance		8,652,615
Other		72,149,896
Total General Fund		$ 7,638,244,888 (a)
HIGHWAY FUND:		
Motor Fuels		$ 640,252,484
Motor Vehicle Registration		201,988,272
Interest and Miscellaneous Revenue		91,635,266
Property Owner, City and Town Participation		10,756,034
Gasoline Inspection Fees		9,922,445
Total Highway Fund		$ 954,554,501 (b)
HIGHWAY TRUST FUND:		
Highway Use		$ 242,339,363
Motor Fuels		213,363,345
Other		82,107,089
Total Highway Trust Fund		$ 537,809,797
TOTAL REVENUES		**$ 9,130,609,186**

NOTES: Revenues do not include (1) Federal Aid, (2) receipts of special funds, (3) institutional earnings, (4) proceeds from sale, lease, or rental of State property, and (5) agricultural fees and receipts.
(a) Excludes reversions of capital improvement appropriations amounting to $67,890, transfer of $170,000,000 from Highway Trust Fund, and transfer of $8,700,000 from Highway Fund.
(b) Excludes (1) $8,678,406 transferred from General Fund, (2) $29,939,228 in Grants and General Participation, (3) $445,877,432 in Federal Aid, (4) $161,828,226 transferred from Highway Trust Fund, and (5) $5,000,000 transferred from Equipment Fund.


HIGHWAY TRUST FUND 1.09 %
HIGHWAY FUND 12.99 %
GENERAL FUND 85.92 %
Construction & Other 1.09 %
Other 1.12 %
Administration 3.68 %
Construction & Maintenance 8.14 %
Other 2.12 %
Judicial 2.41 %
Environ. Health & Comm. Dev. 2.09 %
Corrections 5.01 %
EXPENDITURES
Local Reimbursement 5.26 %
Human Resources 13.74 %
Higher Education & Related 16.48 %
Public Schools 36.33 %

EXPENDITURES

GENERAL FUND:		
Education:		
Public Schools	$ 3,235,476,119	
Higher Education	1,415,517,422	
Related Education Activities	52,877,067 (a)	$ 4,703,870,608
Human Resources		1,223,468,038
Local Government Tax Reimbursement		468,228,702
Corrections		446,455,697
Environmental Health & Community Development		222,063,604
Judicial		214,638,027
General Government		185,696,402
Debt Service		75,807,729
Public Safety and Regulation		53,276,041
Agriculture		37,901,370
Legislative		21,312,225
Total General Fund		$ 7,652,718,443
HIGHWAY FUND:		
Construction and Maintenance		$ 725,545,719
Administration		327,350,790
State Aid to Municipalities		65,840,814
Debt Service		38,227,230
Total Highway Fund		$ 1,156,964,553
HIGHWAY TRUST FUND:		
Construction		$ 80,781,822
State Aid to Municipalities		16,129,336
Total Highway Trust Fund		$ 96,911,158
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		**$ 8,906,594,154**

NOTES: Expenditures from special funds, from institutional earnings, from Governor's Highway Safety Program funds, from Federal Aid and for permanent improvements other than roads are excluded. Highway expenditures from Federal Aid amounted to $366,218,813.
(a) Includes expenditures of $38,177,554 for operation of the Department of Cultural Resources, expenditures of $7,671,777 for the North Carolina School of the Arts, and expenditures of $7,027,736 for the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics.

N.C. Department of Revenue
Tax Research Division

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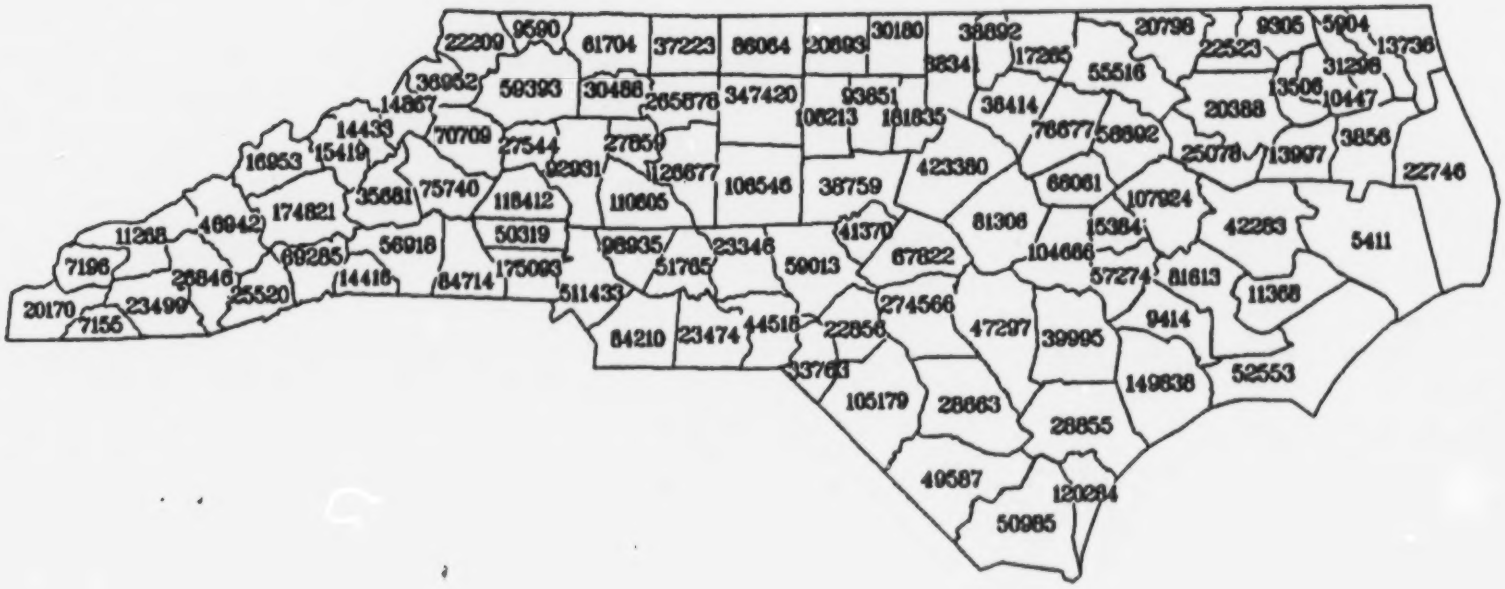
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES

1990 Census Population



Includes revised counts as of 6/9/92

VOTER REGISTRATION FORMS

ALL ENTRIES TO BE PRINTED OR TYPED

AFFILIATION	TOWNSHIP	PRECINCT	DO NOT WRITE ABOVE — FOR BOARD USE ONLY

VOTER CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the information I shall give with respect to my qualifications and identity is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

_____
(Signature of Applicant)

REGISTRATION OATH

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitutions of the United States and the State of North Carolina; that I will have been a resident of this State and this precinct for 30 days by the date of the next election; that I have not registered, nor will I vote in any other county or State, so help me, God.

_____
Signature of Registration Officer, administering oath.

REGISTRATION DECLARATION MADE UNDER OATH BY ELECTOR

(Check) Mr. ( ) Mrs. ( ) Miss ( ) Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Initials of Spouse	Affiliation

Residence - Give Street or Road	Mailing Address	Zip Code	Sex Male ( ) Female ( )	Race	Challenged

Place of Birth (County and State)	Date of Birth Month	Day	Year	Date of Registration Month	Day	Year	Date of Residence Month	Day	Year	Misc. Information - Date & Court of Naturalization (If a Felon Give Information on Restoration of Citizenship)

I Have Taken and Sworn (Affirmed) to Both the Voter Certification and Registration Oath

Signature of Registration Officer administering oath	Signature of Elector

Date .....

CANCELLATION OF PREVIOUS REGISTRATION

I am now registered as an elector in ..... Precinct, Wake County, North Carolina and hereby authorize the cancellation of my previous registration in the City of ..... County of ..... , State of ..... my last registration address therein being .....

.....

Date of birth: .....

....
Signature of Voter Present Address

.....
Printed signature of Voter

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STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

REGISTRATION STATISTICS • PART 1

Report as of October 5, 1992

COUNTY	PRECINCTS	TOTAL REGISTRATION	DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	LIBERTARIANS	UNAFFILIATED
ALAMANCE	33	63,270	38,720	19,737	12	4,801
ALEXANDER	16	19,233	8,897	8,810	1	1,525
ALLEGHANY	7	6,480	4,613	1,616	0	251
ANSON	12	12,030	10,665	1,143	0	222
ASHE	19	15,421	7,757	6,886	3	775
AVERY	19	9,794	1,820	7,380	0	594
BEAUFORT	30	22,712	16,663	5,174	3	872
BERTIE	12	11,716	10,791	769	0	156
BLADEN	17	16,465	14,380	1,665	0	420
BRUNSWICK	22	32,769	18,995	11,761	6	2,007
BUNCOMBE	56	109,805	64,746	36,469	17	8,573
BURKE	35	41,850	23,094	15,304	4	3,448
CABARRUS	33	60,252	32,143	23,259	14	4,836
CALDWELL	24	38,196	18,330	16,443	3	3,420
CAMDEN	3	3,829	3,207	423	0	199
CARTERET	37	30,526	16,541	11,144	4	2,837
CASWELL	11	11,900	10,381	1,257	0	262
CATAWBA	39	68,487	29,645	31,527	21	7,294
CHATHAM	20	24,907	16,968	6,224	6	1,709
CHEROKEE	16	14,394	7,690	5,697	1	1,006
CHOWAN	6	7,412	5,720	1,348	1	343
CLAY	9	5,715	2,617	2,426	2	670
CLEVELAND	23	43,359	30,420	10,302	10	2,627
COLUMBUS	26	31,344	26,276	4,391	1	676
CRAVEN	26	39,362	24,279	11,708	2	3,373
CUMBERLAND	57	104,468	69,229	26,022	12	9,205
CURRITUCK	11	7,311	5,344	1,317	2	648
DARE	16	14,941	8,663	4,579	1	1,698
DAVIDSON	41	69,608	34,223	31,213	8	4,164
DAVIE	14	16,369	6,086	9,330	0	953
DUPLIN	19	21,182	16,945	3,939	1	297
DURHAM	53	117,678	80,334	25,405	34	11,905
EDGECOMBE	21	31,927	26,735	4,254	0	938
FORSYTH •	95	161,423	89,374	57,270	20	14,759
FRANKLIN	13	19,860	14,931	4,186	0	743
GASTON •	45	87,728	49,323	32,467	11	5,927
GATES	7	5,546	5,013	382	0	151
GRAHAM	5	5,730	2,856	2,578	0	296
GRANVILLE	14	18,327	15,420	2,318	2	587
GREENE	13	8,136	7,166	785	1	184
GUILFORD •	117	229,000	133,448	76,114	62	19,376
HALIFAX	30	27,839	24,233	2,818	0	788
HARNETT	22	29,552	21,117	7,494	0	941
HAYWOOD	31	30,910	21,186	7,731	1	1,992
HENDERSON	33	45,893	18,113	23,568	2	4,210
HERTFORD	12	14,019	12,457	1,362	1	199
HOKE	13	9,741	8,237	1,148	1	355
HYDE	7	3,388	3,049	264	0	75
IREDELL	24	55,014	30,478	20,700	5	3,831
JACKSON	18	17,529	10,744	5,402	0	1,383
JOHNSTON	29	44,429	30,021	12,395	4	2,009
JONES	7	5,467	4,863	532	0	72
LEE	12	21,035	15,224	4,847	2	962
LENOIR	22	28,335	22,160	5,531	2	642
LINCOLN	21	30,871	16,639	11,803	4	2,425
MACON	15	16,417	8,372	6,562	0	1,483
MADISON	12	12,435	8,054	3,640	2	739
MARTIN	13	13,282	11,071	1,823	0	388

COUNTY	PRECINCTS	TOTAL REGISTRATION	DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	LIBERTARIANS	UNAFFILIATED
McDOWELL	17	19,608	12,993	5,480	0	1,135
MECKLENBURG	138	326,005	168,846	122,671	79	34,409
MITCHELL	11	10,782	1,738	8,188	0	856
MONTGOMERY	15	13,153	9,035	3,484	1	633
MOORE	20	37,001	16,523	16,698	1	3,779
NASH	24	42,600	28,342	12,340	0	1,918
NEW HANOVER	35	77,169	42,536	28,805	43	5,785
NORTHAMPTON	18	12,951	12,388	476	0	87
ONSLOW	24	36,947	23,619	10,503	5	2,820
ORANGE	39	68,606	44,856	15,255	39	8,456
PAMLICO	8	7,000	5,406	1,252	1	341
PASQUOTANK	13	15,609	11,673	2,938	4	994
PENDER	17	17,757	12,411	4,403	3	940
PERQUIMANS	7	5,948	4,853	811	0	284
PERSON	14	15,235	12,227	2,457	4	547
PITT	27	59,372	41,057	14,388	0	3,927
POLK	9	11,040	5,506	4,409	2	1,123
RANDOLPH	39	56,783	22,013	30,537	11	4,222
RICHMOND	16	24,316	20,029	3,497	3	787
ROBESON	41	56,869	50,733	5,064	1	1,071
ROCKINGHAM	29	44,424	30,719	10,929	1	2,775
ROWAN	40	61,716	31,027	25,840	7	4,842
RUTHERFORD	30	29,280	19,683	8,243	1	1,353
SAMPSON	23	28,074	16,984	10,311	1	778
SCOTLAND	10	17,997	13,397	2,764	2	1,834
STANLY	24	29,884	15,733	11,873	1	2,277
STOKES	20	23,012	12,023	9,858	2	1,129
SURRY	28	34,164	19,784	12,324	0	2,056
SWAIN	5	8,568	5,604	2,316	0	648
TRANSYLVANIA	18	17,868	9,148	6,751	3	1,966
TYRRELL	6	2,213	2,012	178	0	23
UNION	27	48,511	26,631	17,712	2	4,166
VANCE	16	19,862	17,451	1,975	2	434
WAKE	99	278,030	156,350	91,598	144	29,938
WARREN	14	10,987	10,202	618	0	167
WASHINGTON	6	7,882	6,862	819	1	200
WATAUGA	20	27,705	12,067	11,982	9	3,647
WAYNE	20	42,720	30,698	10,580	4	1,438
WILKES	30	37,484	14,116	21,215	2	2,151
WILSON	25	36,212	26,976	7,963	9	1,264
YADKIN	12	17,144	6,140	10,252	0	752
YANCEY	11	12,274	6,663	4,715	0	896
TOTALS	2,458	3,817,380	2,313,520	1,217,114	677	286,069

* Figures estimated by County Board of Elections

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

REGISTRATION STATISTICS • PART 2

Report as of October 5, 1992

COUNTY	MACHINES	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	OTHER
ALAMANCE	155	52,661	10,415	52	142
ALEXANDER	18	18,235	955	6	37
ALLEGHANY	8	6,387	92	1	0
ANSON	0	7,097	4,922	5	6
ASHE	21	15,335	75	3	8
AVERY	20	9,741	43	2	8
BEAUFORT	19	17,175	5,518	0	19
BERTIE	22	5,060	6,653	2	1
BLADEN	46	10,518	5,827	98	22
BRUNSWICK	25	27,685	5,008	0	76
BUNCOMBE	226	102,280	7,276	47	202
BURKE	32	39,291	2,475	14	70
CABARRUS	35	52,663	7,461	37	91
CALDWELL	25	36,045	2,106	13	32
CAMDEN	4	2,957	867	2	3
CARTERET	167	28,746	1,751	1	28
CASWELL	0	6,981	4,912	4	3
CATAWBA	43	63,513	4,839	6	129
CHATHAM	22	19,455	5,384	17	51
CHEROKEE	25	14,159	194	20	21
CHOWAN	14	5,140	2,251	0	21
CLAY	0	5,684	25	4	2
CLEVELAND	25	35,506	7,801	8	44
COLUMBUS	28	21,420	9,197	680	47
CRAVEN	76	30,216	9,042	5	99
CUMBERLAND	68	69,141	32,953	871	1,503
CURRITUCK	12	6,538	743	3	27
DARE	19	14,548	347	0	46
DAVIDSON	45	63,273	6,201	49	85
DAVIE	0	15,140	1,209	0	20
DUPLIN	21	14,749	6,416	8	9
DURHAM	60	77,430	37,446	138	2,664
EDGECOMBE	25	15,722	16,181	0	24
FORSYTH •	837	127,821	33,067	54	481
FRANKLIN	16	13,479	6,348	17	16
GASTON •	50	77,120	10,445	49	114
GATES	0	3,117	2,420	0	9
GRAHAM	0	5,510	0	219	1
GRANVILLE	15	11,795	6,508	4	20
GREENE	0	5,237	2,896	0	3
GUILFORD •	589	170,913	57,033	265	789
HALIFAX	34	15,269	11,793	722	55
HARNETT	24	24,129	5,281	82	60
HAYWOOD	35	30,462	403	7	38
HENDERSON	110	44,815	1,059	3	16
HERTFORD	32	6,208	7,726	68	17
HOKE	0	5,026	3,808	887	20
HYDE	0	2,403	983	2	0
IREDELL	28	47,864	7,063	23	64
JACKSON	36	16,514	260	728	27
JOHNSTON	31	37,588	6,719	25	97
JONES	9	3,316	2,146	1	4
LEE	13	17,469	3,519	8	39
LENOIR	74	19,401	8,889	0	45
LINCOLN	29	28,831	1,964	2	74
MACON	39	16,290	105	1	21
MADISON	32	12,386	46	2	1
MARTIN	22	8,504	4,760	0	18
McDOWELL	110	18,804	766	2	36

COUNTY	MACHINES	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	OTHER
MECKLENBURG	729	254,640	69,279	141	1,945
MITCHELL	14	10,766	6	4	6
MONTGOMERY	0	9,971	3,161	7	14
MOORE	88	31,759	5,101	72	69
NASH	30	32,275	10,174	44	107
NEW HANOVER	38	65,222	11,663	70	214
NORTHAMPTON	33	5,938	7,001	0	12
ONSLOW	26	30,991	5,542	41	373
ORANGE	50	59,172	8,436	67	931
PAMLICO	9	5,215	1,772	2	11
PASQUOTANK	33	9,894	5,623	1	91
PENDER	19	12,884	4,846	5	22
PERQUIMANS	0	4,067	1,872	2	7
PERSON	35	10,969	4,204	55	7
PITT	138	43,127	16,006	1	238
POLK	22	10,351	678	1	10
RANDOLPH	112	53,623	3,046	31	83
RICHMOND	19	17,493	6,707	71	45
ROBESON	45	22,971	14,744	19,019	135
ROCKINGHAM	32	35,906	8,425	41	52
ROWAN	43	53,577	8,000	25	114
RUTHERFORD	193	26,638	2,597	6	39
SAMPSON	25	19,159	8,434	481	0
SCOTLAND	35	11,960	5,498	519	20
STANLY	24	26,946	2,885	10	43
STOKES	21	21,739	1,230	0	43
SURRY	49	32,602	1,516	0	46
SWAIN	13	7,287	196	1,073	12
TRANSYLVANIA	19	17,145	695	0	28
TYRRELL	0	1,442	769	2	0
UNION	123	42,383	5,987	39	102
VANCE	17	11,701	8,113	8	40
WAKE	110	227,848	47,546	173	2,463
WARRREN	11	4,477	6,076	424	10
WASHINGTON	0	4,586	3,282	0	14
WATAUGA	22	27,214	451	2	38
WAYNE	76	30,747	11,827	16	130
WILKES	197	35,404	2,071	0	9
WILSON	87	24,562	11,585	5	60
YADKIN	0	16,635	494*	0	15
YANCEY	0	12,194	79	0	1
TOTALS	6,010	3,064,242	710,209	27,725	15,204
		TOTAL REGISTRATION			3,817,380

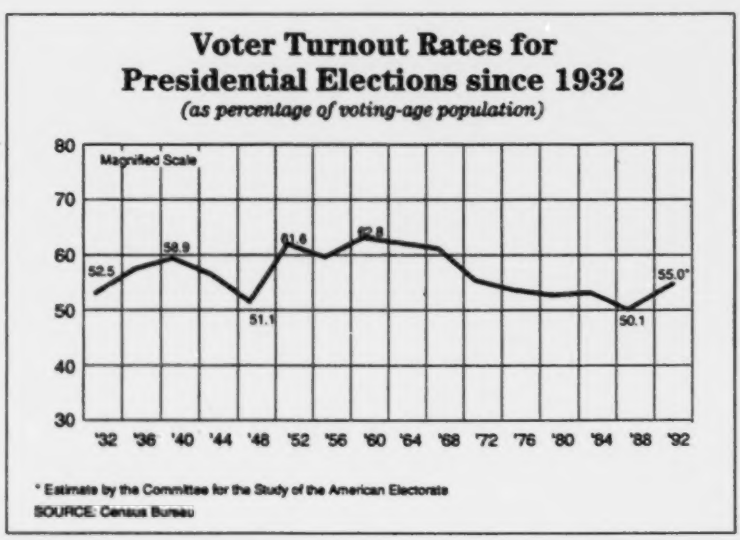
*Figures estimated by County Board of Elections

REGISTERED VOTERS • 1970-1992

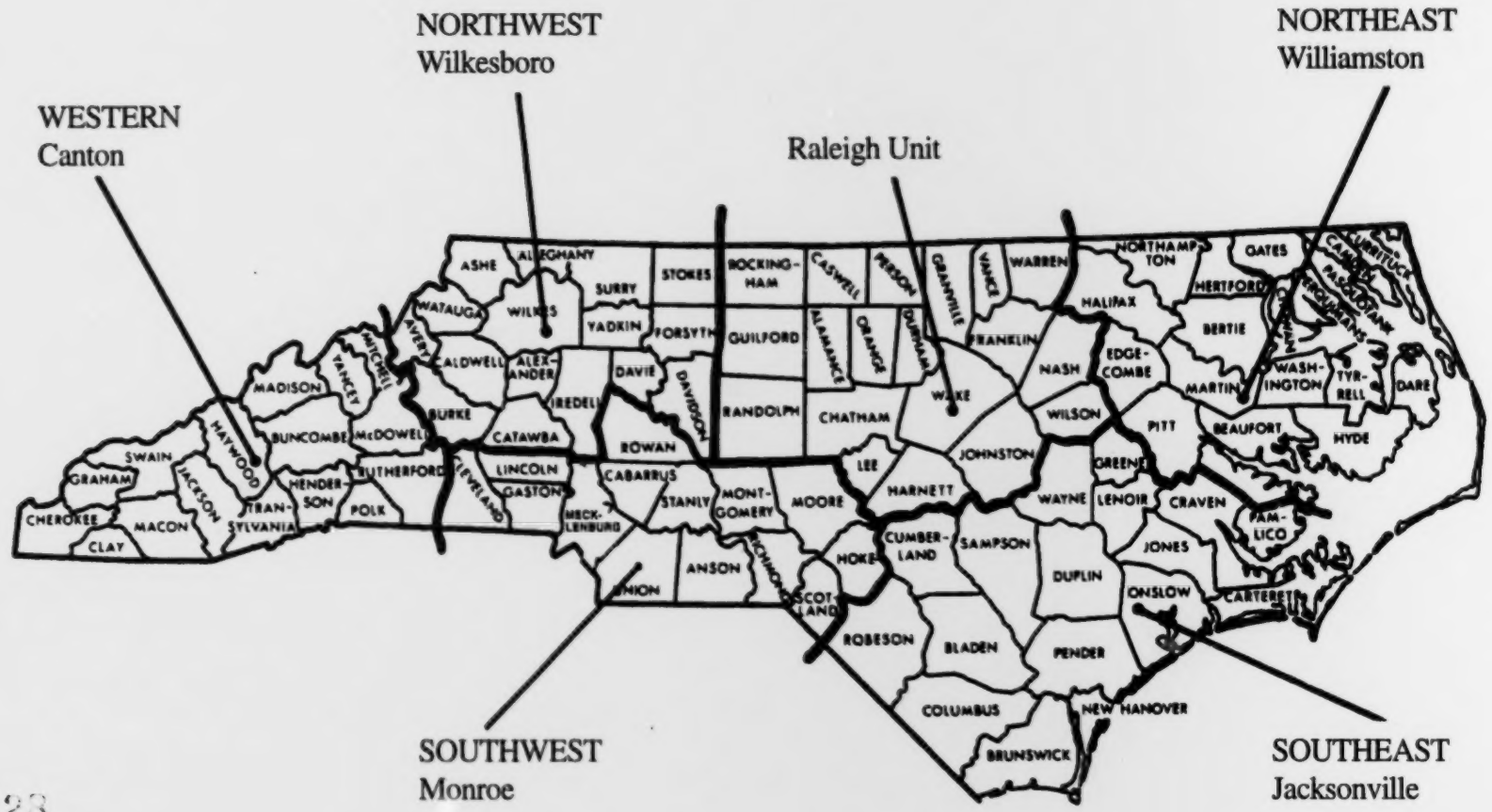
02/11/93

Area	Year	Registered Voters	Registered Democrats	Registered Republicans
NORTH CAROLINA	1970	1,945,187	1,464,055	426,159
	1971	1,958,053	1,465,470	431,448
	1972	2,357,645	1,729,436	541,916
	1973	2,226,129	1,627,074	517,123
	1974	2,279,646	1,654,304	537,568
	1975	2,292,357	1,663,594	537,333
	1976	2,553,717	1,840,827	601,897
	1977	2,293,737	1,659,998	539,487
	1978	2,430,306	1,764,126	567,039
	1979	2,460,380	1,784,849	574,029
	1980	2,774,844	1,974,889	677,077
	1981	2,483,798	1,773,528	606,981
	1982	2,674,687	1,924,394	640,675
	1983	2,737,088	1,973,651	651,447
	1984	3,270,933	2,289,061	838,631
	1985	2,976,432	2,066,818	785,598
	1986	3,080,990	2,114,536	836,726
	1987	3,092,138	2,109,366	850,351
	1988	3,432,042	2,247,759	1,016,546
	1989	3,054,689	1,968,901	936,963
	1990	3,347,635	2,132,379	1,029,892
	1991	3,419,561	2,145,110	1,069,231
	1992	3,817,380	2,313,520	1,217,114

LINC SYSTEM • N. C. STATE DATA CENTER



NORTH CAROLINA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTERS



JULY 1991

State Symbols

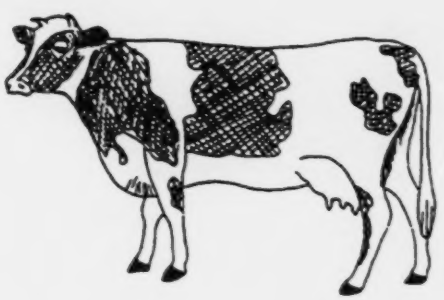
STATE SYMBOLS

Channel Bass

The Channel Bass, (*Sciaenops ocellatus*), often called the Red Drum because of its copper-red color, was officially designated our state saltwater fish by the General Assembly of 1971. Each spring and fall, pier fishermen and surf fishermen expect to catch Channel Bass weighing 40 to 50 pounds. Adults may live as long as 30 years, reach a length of 5 feet, and weigh about 100 pounds. These fish spawn in coastal waters near inlets and bays. Wind and water currents carry the newly hatched larvae to nursery areas made less salty by fresh water flowing from rivers. Within 6 to 8 months, the young fish have returned to salt water, and by the age of one year, those that have survived are approximately 12 inches long.

Milk

Milk, often called "nature's most perfect food," was chosen as the official state beverage by the General Assembly of 1987. In dairy production, North Carolina ranks 20th in the nation with nearly 1,000 dairy farmers producing 179 million gallons of the calcium-rich beverage each year. North Carolinians consume more than 143 million gallons yearly. Milk is used to make cheeses, ice cream, and other dairy products.

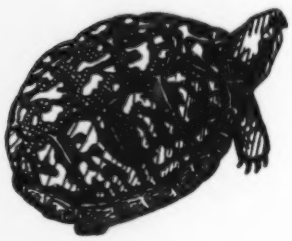


Gray Squirrel

The Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) was officially designated as our state mammal by the General Assembly of 1969. Gray Squirrels are statewide in distribution and may be seen in forests, city parks, and yards with shade trees. Squirrels build bulky nests of twigs and leaves on tree limbs, but they may also use nest boxes or natural cavities. Young are born in spring, and often another litter is produced in summer. These popular game animals often bury acorns and other seeds that may germinate and grow into trees.

Eastern Box Turtle

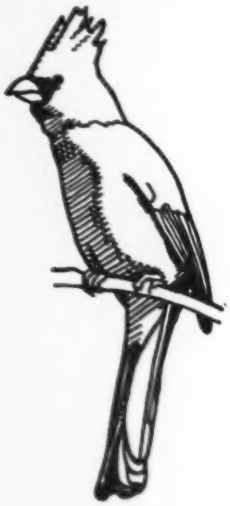
The General Assembly of 1979 named the Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene carolina*) as the state reptile. This well-known turtle is most common in and near wooded areas. It is frequently seen on roads, where great numbers of them are killed each year by motor vehicles.



In most cases, a box turtle does not try to bite when picked up. Instead, it draws in its head, feet, and tail, and closes its hinged shell tightly. Box turtles are mature and capable of mating when 5 years old. Females dig holes in the ground with their hind legs, lay their eggs, and cover them with soft dirt. Hatching turtles dig their way out of the burrow and are able to live on their own without parental help. Full grown at 20 years, box turtles may live for 80 years or longer.

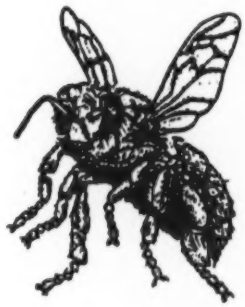
Northern Cardinal

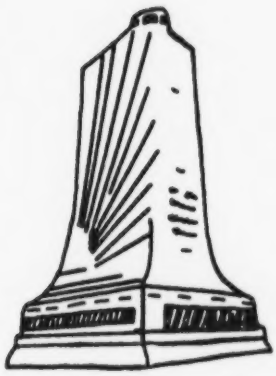
When the selection of a state bird was considered, school children and other interested persons in North Carolina endorsed the Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). The North Carolina General Assembly officially adopted the cardinal on March 4, 1943. Permanent residents throughout the state, cardinals nest in woodland margins and residential shrubbery, with first clutches of eggs usually laid before the end of April. The bright red male and the brownish-red female both assist in caring for the young. Two or three broods may be raised each season.



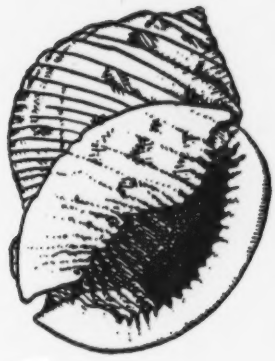
Honey Bee

The Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera*) was adopted as the state insect by the General Assembly of 1973. Not a native species, the Honey Bee was brought to North America by settlers from Europe. Few insects are as steeped in folklore, history, and tradition as is the Honey Bee, and few are as valuable to people. Honey, which bees produce to feed the colony, is a natural sweetener, and beeswax, another product of this industrious insect, is used for making candles and polishes. In the process of gathering nectar to make honey, bees pollinate seed-bearing plants that provide us with food and with fiber for our clothing.





Scotch Bonnet



At the request of the North Carolina Shell Club, the General Assembly of 1965 adopted the Scotch Bonnet (*Phalium granulatum*) as our state shell. The choice of the Scotch Bonnet pays tribute to the Scottish settlers in this state as well as to North Carolina's thriving shellfish industry. This shell is produced by a marine snail that lives in shallow water. Large and distinctive in its appearance, the Scotch Bonnet is china white to creamy in color with yellow to brown spiral bands broken into a series of squares. After the snail dies, its shell may be occupied by a hermit crab.

Granite

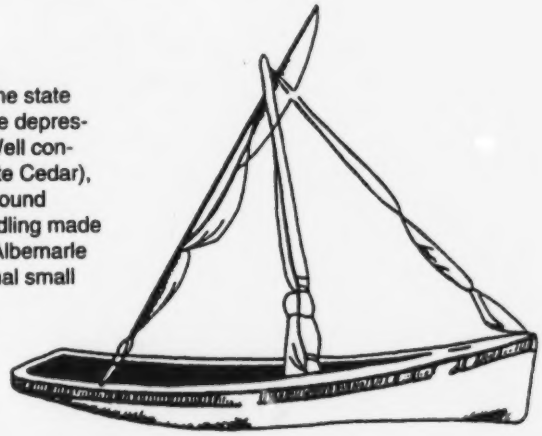
The General Assembly of 1979 designated granite as the official rock of North Carolina. The 90-acre granite quarry located outside Mount Airy in Surry County is the world's largest open-faced granite quarry. Granite from this quarry has been used to build such well-known structures as the Wright Brothers Memorial at Kitty Hawk, the old Education and the Justice building in downtown Raleigh, and the U.S. Gold Bullion Depository at Fort Knox.

Emerald

The Emerald was adopted as the official precious stone by the General Assembly of 1973. A brilliant, transparent form of the mineral beryl, the emerald occurs in nature as a hexagonal crystal with a deep green color and a glass-like luster. In North Carolina, the state precious stone if found most often in Mitchell and Alexander Counties in deposits with quartz, feldspar, mica, and – sometimes – hiddenite. Several large emeralds have been found at Hiddenite, in Alexander County, including a 1,438-carat specimen and, in 1970, the 59-carat "Carolina Emerald." When cut to 13.14 carats, the "Carolina Emerald" was valued at $100,000 and was then the largest and finest cut emerald discovered on this continent.

Shad Boat

The shad boat, developed at Roanoke Island, was adopted as the state historical boat in June, 1987. Although production ended during the depression of the 1930's, shad boats were widely used into the 1950's. Well constructed from native trees such as cypress or juniper (Atlantic White Cedar), some shad boats that are nearly 100 years old can still be seen around Manteo and Hatteras. Their shallow draft, speed, and ease of handling made these boats ideal for reaching the shallow waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, where fishing for shad had been difficult from the traditional small sailing boats.



Flowering Dogwood

The Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), the first state symbol to be chosen, was adopted as the state flower by the General Assembly of 1941. The small, greenish-white flowers are clustered at the center of each group of four large, white bracts, which are often mistaken for petals. Flowering Dogwood grows naturally as a small tree in the understory of our forests, and it is a popular choice for landscaping homes, parks, and roadsides. During fall and winter, many kinds of birds and small mammals eat the shiny red fruits.

Pine

The General Assembly of 1963, with support from garden club members and other interested citizens, named the pine (*Pinus* sp.) as the official state tree. There are eight native species of pine in North Carolina, but each has a limited range. The Short-leaf Pine is the one most nearly statewide in distribution. White, Pitch, Virginia, and Table Mountain Pines are characteristic of the mountains and western Piedmont. Loblolly, Pond, and Long-Leaf Pines are more typical of the Coastal Plain and eastern Piedmont. Pines provide not only food for birds, squirrels, and various small animals, but also lumber, pulpwood for paper making, and resins for varnishes and many other commercial products. Prior to 1900 the production of naval stores such as tar and turpentine was important to the economy of eastern North Carolina.

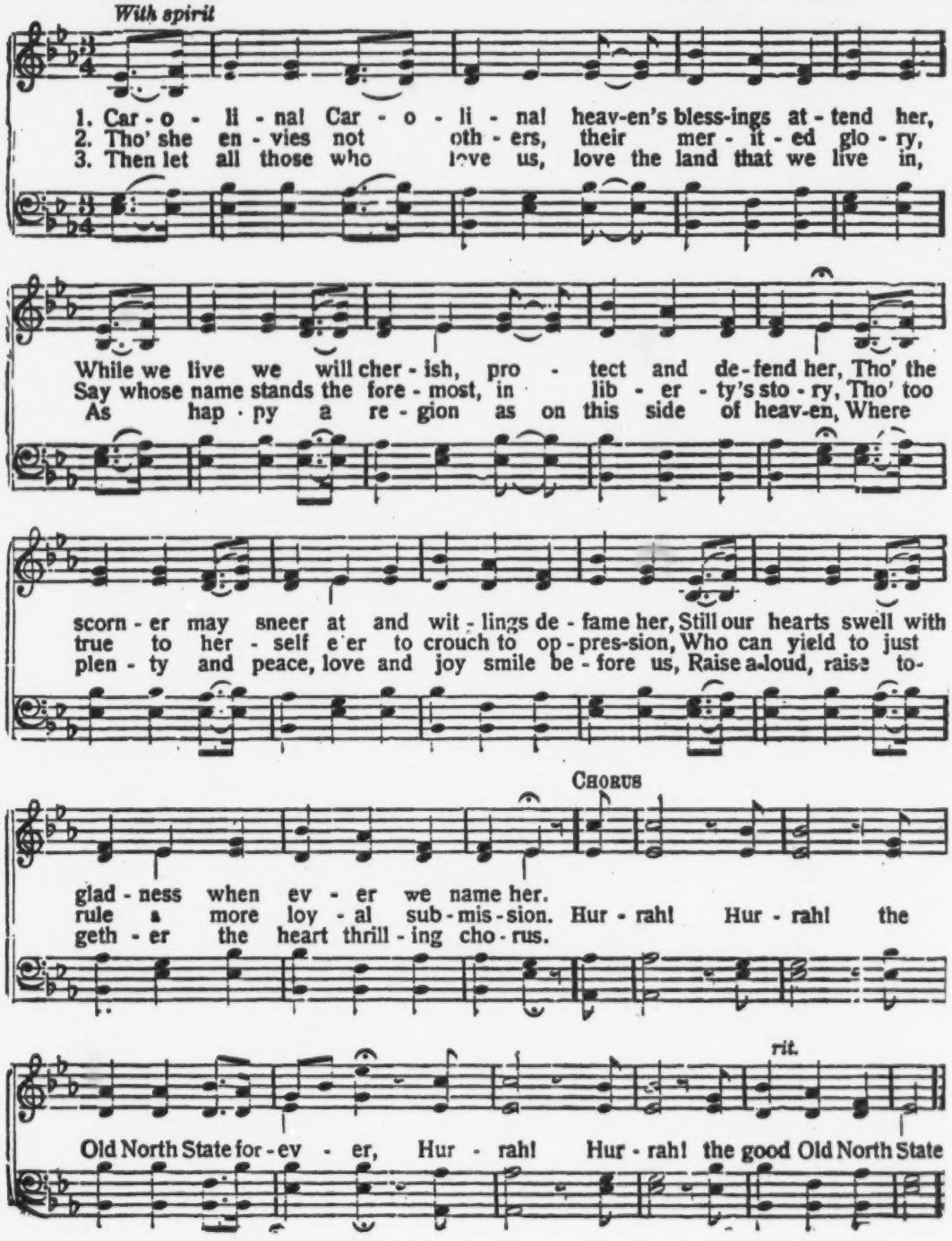
Plott Hound

Officially adopted as the state dog on August 12, 1989, the Plott Hound is one of only four breeds known to have originated in America and the only one that originated in North Carolina. Its name honors Jonathan Plott, who developed the breed for hunting wild boars in the mountains of the state. A gentle and loyal companion to hunters, the Plott Hound has a beautiful brindle-colored coat and a spine-tingling, bugle-like call. Legendary as a tenacious tracker and a courageous fighter, the breed has superior treeing instincts and has long been a favorite with big-game hunters.

THE OLD NORTH STATE

WILLIAM GASTON

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY MRS. E. E. RANDOLPH

With spirit

1. Car - o - li - na! Car - o - li - na! heav-en's bless-ings at - tend her,
2. Tho' she en - vies not oth - ers, their mer - it - ed glo - ry,
3. Then let all those who love us, love the land that we live in,
While we live we will cher - ish, pro - tect and de - fend her, Tho' the
Say whose name stands the fore - most, in lib - er - ty's sto - ry, Tho' too
As hap - py a re - gion as on this side of heav-en, Where
scorn - er may sneer at and wit - lings de - fame her, Still our hearts swell with
true to her - self e'er to crouch to op - pres-sion, Who can yield to just
plen - ty and peace, love and joy smile be - fore us, Raise a-loud, raise to-
CHORUS
glad - ness when ev - er we name her.
rule a more loy - al sub - mis - sion. Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the
geth - er the heart thrill - ing cho - rus.
rit.
Old North State for - ev - er, Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the good Old North State

THE STATE TOAST

Officially adopted as the toast of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1957. (*Session Laws*, 1957, c. 777.)

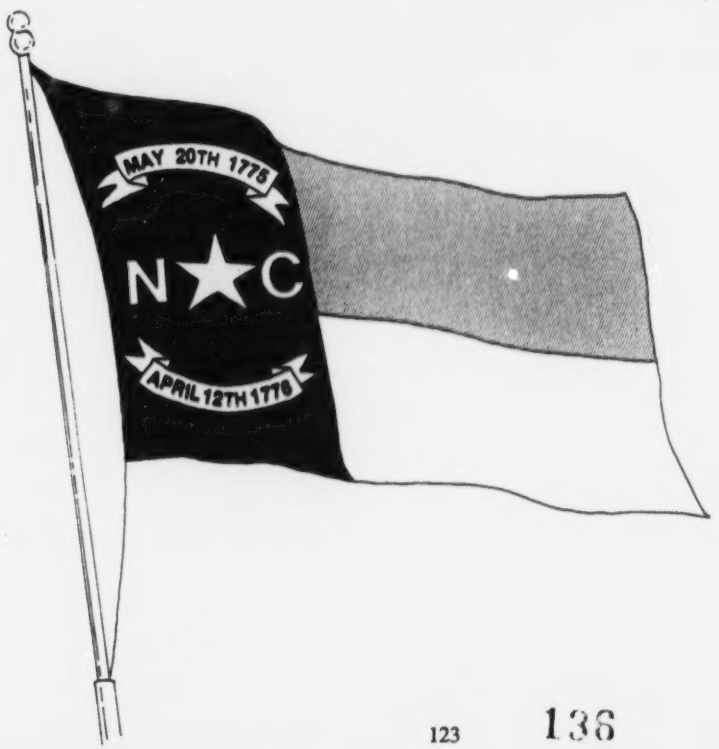
Here's to the land of the long leaf pine,
The summer land where the sun doth shine'
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,
Here's to "Down Home," the Old North State!

Here's to the land of the cotton bloom white,
Where the scuppernong perfumes the breeze at night,
Where the soft souther moss and jessamine mate,
'Neath the murmuring pines of the Old North State!

Here's to the land where the galax grows,
Where the rhododendron's rosette glows,
Where soars Mount Mitchell's summit great,
In the "Land of the Sky," in the Old North State!

Here's to the land where maidens are fair,
Where friends are true and cold hearts rare,
The near land, the dear land whatever fate,
The blest land, the best land, the Old North State!

Composed in 1904 by Leonora Martin and Mary Burke Kerr.



GLOSSARY

absentee ballot A ballot mailed in before an election by a person unable to vote on election day at assigned local polling place.

accountability The obligation of elected officials to serve the interests of, and to be answerable to their constituents.

ad hoc For a specific purpose; usually used to describe a committee which is set up to deal with a specific problem and which disbands when the study is over.

adjournment Termination of a day's session of either a committee or legislative body.

adjournment *sine die* Final termination of a regular or special legislative session, done simultaneously by both houses.

adjournment to a day certain Termination of deliberations with a specific day set for reconvening.

aide Legislative staff member; hired or appointed to perform clerical, technical or official duties for another.

alderman A member of the city legislative body; a councilman.

amend To change or modify a section of a bill or resolution whether by deletion or addition.

appeal To ask a higher court to hear a case; a parliamentary procedure to test or change the decision of the presiding officer.

apportioning The drawing of legislative districts based on equal population from which representatives will be elected.

appropriate To allocate funds for a specific purpose.

at large A term used to describe an election in which the representative is chosen by all the voters rather than by those of a designated district.

balanced budget A spending plan in which government revenues are equal to or more than expenditures of the same period.

ballot A ticket, paper, or voting machine listing the names of the candidates running for office; the method by which a vote is registered and then counted.

bicameral A legislature containing two houses.

bill A proposed law submitted for consideration by a legislator; a designation given a proposal until passed into law.

bill, printed and filed The process by which a copy of a bill is made available to the public and filed with the committee to which it was referred.

budget The spending plan of any governmental body for a fiscal year.

budget, base Revenues and expenditures for current programs.

budget, expansion Revenues and expenditures for new or expanded programs.

calendar The agenda listing those bills which are to be considered during a daily session by a legislative house.

call to order Notice given by the presiding officer that a House is officially in session; notice given to restore order during a session.

campaign A series of organized, planned actions for the purpose of electing a candidate.

caucus A meeting of members of the same political party to choose candidates or decide on policies.

chair The presiding officer in a house or committee.

chamber The official place for meeting of a legislative house.

checks and balances The fundamental principle ensuring that the three branches of government exercise checks upon or have their power balanced by checks of the other two.

civil law The area which deals with the private rights of an individual, a group, or a business.

class action suit A lawsuit brought by one or more individuals on behalf of an entire group of people.

clerk, principal The person elected by the House or Senate as its chief legislative officer.

clerk, reading The person elected by the House or Senate to read aloud all bills and amendments during legislative sessions.

code A compilation of laws; the official publication of the statutes.

commissioner A member of the county legislative body.

committee, conference A group of members from the House and the Senate appointed by their respective presiding officers to consider such matters as differences between bills in the two houses.

committee, joint A group of members of both houses appointed for the study of measures or performance of duties which can only be done together, i.e. maintenance of the building.

committee, select A group of members appointed for a special purpose, often to work between sessions on a particular proposal.

committee, standing A group of members appointed by the presiding officer of either house with continuing responsibility in a general field of legislation; usually rather permanent designations needed each session to consider all bills in all related matters.

committee report A committee recommendation to the full House regarding a bill referred to it for study.

committee substitute A bill drawn by a committee to replace one assigned for study.

common law The term referring to all of the customs, legal traditions and court decisions formed over several centuries; the basis for the United States system of law.

concurrence Action in which one House agrees to a proposal or action already approved by the other. (A measure amended by one house must be returned to the other for concurrence.)

conflict of interest A position which threatens the ability of an official to perform his duties impartially.

constituent A resident, whether voter or not, of an elected official's district.

convention A meeting of the delegates of a political party for the purpose of formulating a platform and selecting candidates for office.

co-sponsor One of two or more legislators introducing and supporting a bill.

convene To assemble or begin a session.

criminal law Defined by statute; the area in which the state is a party.

dark horse A political candidate unexpectedly nominated, usually as a compromise between factions.

debate Discussion upon a matter before a legislative house or committee.

deficit spending A budgetary condition in which expenditures exceed revenues.

delegate A representative to a convention or conference.

democracy A system of government in which the people rule either directly or through elected representatives.

Democrat Relating to one of the two major political parties in the U.S. evolving in the early 19th century from the anti-federalists and the Democratic-Republican party and associated in modern times with policies of broad social reform.

depression A sharp decline in the economic health of a country involving decreased business activity and widespread unemployment; usually a lengthy economic decline.

dissent An expression of a differing opinion from the majority; to cast a negative vote.

district A division of a state, either legislative or judicial.

effective date The time upon which a law becomes binding.

election The method in which members or voters fill an office.

electoral college The method of electing a president and vice-president. Each state is allotted electoral votes equal in number to its congressional delegation. The party winning the most popular votes in a state usually receives all of that state's electoral votes.

enact To make into law.

endorsement A statement from an individual, organization, newspaper, radio or TV station in support of a candidate.

engrossment The process of incorporating amendments into the original text of a bill.

executive branch One of the three branches of government; headed by the President or Governor, the branch is responsible for enforcing the law of the nation or state.

executive order A decree by the President or Governor which has the effect of law.

executive session A session excluding from the chamber all visitors or persons other than members or essential staff.

ex officio Holding membership in a body by reason of another office or position held; generally a non-voting member.

expunge To remove specific portions from the journal or record. (This is applicable to objectionable, inflammatory or incorrect matters.)

felony A major crime; in North Carolina, a crime for which one may be imprisoned for more than two years.

fiscal year A twelve month financial period used by a governing body. (In North Carolina, the fiscal year runs July 1-June 30. In the United States, the fiscal year runs Oct. 1-September 30.)

franchise The privilege to vote;. a specific privilege allowing an individual or corporation to do business; a tax required of businesses within the state.

fringe benefits Things employees receive beyond their direct salary, such as automobile expenses, medical insurance, or sick leave with pay.

general elections Held to elect federal, state, county, and municipal officers who will serve a regular term; proposed constitutional amendments are also voted on at this time.

gerrymandering Drawing legislative district boundary lines to obtain partisan or factional advantage.

GOP "Grand Old Party" refers to the Republican Party

grand jury The body which considers the accusations and decides whether there is sufficient evidence for an indictment for a crime. (In North Carolina, 18 persons serve in each county.)

grassroots Society at the local level, especially in rural areas as distinguished from the centers of political leadership.

gross national product The GNP is the dollar value of all goods and services produced within one year.

gubernatorial A term relating to the governor.

hearing An investigation to gather facts; in a legislative committee, the appearance of persons with reference to a legislative matter or an investigation.

incumbent Individuals who currently hold the office for which they are a candidate.

independent A person who is not affiliated with any political party.

indictment The formal accusation brought against an accused by the grand jury.

inflation An economic condition characterized by increased prices and decreased purchasing value of money.

impeachment The process of bringing charges against a public official; charges are brought in the House and the trial is held in the Senate. A 2/3 vote in the Senate is needed for removal from office.

interim The interval between regular session.

issues Topics of debate or controversy during a campaign.

joint resolution A document expressing the opinion or will of both House and Senate; adopted by an affirmative vote on three readings in both houses.

joint session The assembling of both houses in one chamber.

journal The daily proceedings of either house.

Judicial Branch One of three branches of the government responsible for interpreting the law; the branch composed of the courts.

judicial opinions The decision of the court in which the ruling is explained.
Concurring Opinion A Supreme Court opinion written by a Justice voting with the majority but noting differing reasons.
Dissenting Opinion A Supreme Court opinion written by a Justice explaining why he feels the majority is wrong.
Majority Opinion A Supreme Court opinion which is the ruling of the court, written by a member voting in the majority.

judicial review The authority of the courts to declare a legislative act or an executive decision unconstitutional.

jurisdiction The authority of a given court to hear and decide a case; the territory in which a governmental body exercises authority.

lame duck A term denoting little power; used to refer to a body or an official still in office but not re-elected to that office.

landslide An election won by a large majority.

lay on the table To postpone indefinitely a matter before a House; removal requires a 2/3 vote in either House.

leave of absence Permission given by the presiding officer to a member to be absent during a daily session; official time off from a governmental position.

legislative counsel The legal advisor or lawyer either employed or elected to draft legislation in the General Assembly; a legal advisor to a committee.

legislative liaison A person appointed to communicate between legislators and other departments within the state.

legislative privilege The privilege accorded a legislator from civil arrest and civil process during a session and frequently several days before and after a session.

legislature The state law-making body; in North Carolina, the General Assembly.

levy To collect a tax.

lobby To try to influence the executive and legislative branches for or against an issue.

lobbyist A person engaged to present the views of a group or organization to legislators for the purpose of influencing action; a legislative advocate; "the Third House" of the legislature which testifies before committees and presents background information on matters under consideration.

local bill A proposed law not of state-wide scope; a bill affecting 15 or fewer counties.

majority More than half the total number of votes cast in an election.

majority leader The member of the majority party chosen in caucus to be the leader in the particular legislative house.

majority party The party having the greater number of members in either house.

majority whip The member of the majority party chosen in caucus to assist the majority leader (see whip).

media Forms of communication, such as newspapers, radio, TV, that are able to reach masses of people.

minority leader The member of the minority party chosen in caucus to be the leader in the particular legislative house.

minority party The party having fewer members in either House.

minority whip The member of the minority party chosen in caucus to assist the minority leader (see whip).

misdemeanor In North Carolina law, an offense for which the punishment is less than two years in prison; a minor or lesser criminal offense.

moratorium A delay of action, often with a time limitation.

motion A formal proposal offered by a member of a legislative body.

nonpartisan An election in which candidates are not identified by a political party preference.

oath of office An oath taken by members-elect prior to their being seated or sworn into office.

officers The portion of the legislative staff elected by the membership; the name given law-enforcement personnel.

ombudsman A staff member charged with investigating reported complaints made by any individual and reporting and directing action to the responsible agency.

partisan Strongly supportive of a party, cause, faction, idea or persons; identification with a particular political party.

patronage The power to make appointments; to grant favors or to make contracts which generally is exercised by elected officials.

per diem Literally, per day; refers to expense money allotted to legislators and state personnel.

petition A method of placing a candidate's name on a primary or general election ballot by submitting a specified number of signatures of registered voters to the appropriate official; a request to a public official seeking to correct a wrong or to influence a policy decision.

platform A statement of principles, policies and objectives to be followed by a party or candidate in an election.

plank An article in a political party's stand or platform.

plurality The greatest number of votes cast but less than a majority.

poll To count voter preferences; to assess a candidate's popularity.

postpone indefinitely A motion to suppress a proposal for the legislative session; the measure is not acted on again except by a two-thirds vote of both Houses.

postpone to a day certain A motion to remove a bill from the current calendar and to place it upon the calendar of a particular stated day.

precedents Unwritten rules established by custom; interpretations based upon prior rulings.

precinct The smallest subdivision used as a voting area.

president The title given to the presiding official in the Senate; the Lieutenant Governor is president of the Senate of the General Assembly.

president *pro tempore* The officer elected by the Senate to act as President in the absence of the President.

pressure group A group or organization which tries to influence action or decision-making.

primary An election held by each political party to elect its nominee for the general election.

progressive tax A tax, such as the income tax, which takes a greater percentage of high incomes than of lower incomes.

public bills A proposed law of state-wide scope; a bill which affects 15 or more counties.

quorum The minimum number of members of an organization who must be present to transact business; a majority of the House or the Senate in the General Assembly.

ratify To make final or official; the signatures of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate upon an enrolled bill; ratify a bill; under the North Carolina Constitution, a vote of the people ratifies an amendment.

reapportionment Redrawing legislative districts in the state as required following each decennial census.

recall of a bill A motion enabling either house to request the return of a bill previously passed by it from the other legislative body.

recession A temporary or short-lived slump in the economic health of the nation characterized by decreased business activity.

red tape The routing of matters through official routine governmental procedures. ("Red tape" came from the color of cotton tape formerly used to bundle official letters and documents.)

reconsider To cancel a vote and again bring a question before a body.

refer to committee To assign a bill or resolution to a committee at the beginning of its legislative process.

re-refer To re-assign a bill to committee after it has reached another legislative step.

referendum A vote of the electorate; voters may approve or reject an amendment or a question directed to them.

regressive tax A tax requiring the same percentage of all incomes; a sales or property tax is regressive.

repeal To revoke or abrogate.

representative Usually a member of the House of Representatives of a legislative body.

Republican One of the two major political parties evolving in the United States in the mid-19th century that is usually primarily associated with business, financial, and some agricultural interests and is held to favor a restricted governmental role in social and economic life.

rescind To annul a previous action.

resolution, simple A document expressing the will or opinion of one House, adopted by a vote of that body on one reading.

returns A report of the results of balloting; the official declaration of the election of a candidate.

revenue The income of the government; taxes of any level are the major source of revenue.

roll call The recording of members' votes on a measure, either electronically tabulated or manually, in alphabetical order in the journal of the legislative body.

roll call bills Those bills which raise money on the credit of the State, or pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or impose any tax upon the people of the State, or allow the counties, cities, or towns to do so.

roll call vote a) One upon a roll call bill; three readings are required on separate days, with ayes and nays recorded on second and third readings. b) One upon a motion of one-fifth of the members present on any question.

rules Regulating principles adopted by either house or jointly; revised or adopted for each session in each House.

running mate A candidate running for a subordinate place on a ticket, especially the candidate for vice-president.

senate One of the legislative bodies of a bi-cameral system; usually the smaller body, referred to as the upper house.

Seniority A recognition of prior service usually resulting in selection as chairpersons or leadership role.

separation of powers The Constitutional principle by which each branch is vested with separate powers or duties.

sergeant-at-arms The officer of a legislative house charged with maintaining order in the chamber.

session A period of time designated for meeting; the General Assembly has biennial sessions with annual meetings.

session laws The compilation at the end of each regular legislative session a listing in entirety all laws and joint resolutions enacted by that General Assembly.

short title An abridged title of a bill.

speaker The presiding officer of the House of Representatives.

speaker *pro tempore* The member elected to preside during the absence of the Speaker.

special interest groups A group of people who share common interests, for example, farmers or educators.

sponsor The member offering a bill or resolution for introduction; a **primary sponsor** delivers or authorizes that a bill or resolution be introduced; a **co-sponsor** is a second member joining in sponsorship.

split ticket Voting for candidates from different political parties.

state-of-the-state message The annual speech delivered by the Governor to the joint session of the General Assembly in which he discusses and outlines conditions in the state.

state-of-the-union message The annual speech delivered by the President to a joint session of Congress in which he outlines his legislative program for the nation.

statute A law enacted by the state or national legislature.

stopping the clock Practice for lengthening the hours of the legislative day irrespective of the passing of the hours of the calendar day; usually employed at the end of the session.

straight ticket Voting for all of a party's candidates on the ballot.

straw vote An unofficial vote taken to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues; also called a straw poll.

subpoena An order of a court, grand jury, or legislative committee requiring the attendance of a person as a witness under penalty for failure to appear.

subsidy Money or property given by a government to assist a private person in the establishment or operation of a service.

survey To question someone in order to collect data for the analysis of a group or area; appraise; view comprehensively.

tenure The right to hold a position or office free from arbitrary dismissal.

ticket A list of candidates for nomination or election; slate.

title of a bill Descriptive intent of a bill.

unfavorable report A committee report to a House that a bill not be passed, placing it upon the unfavorable calendar; removal of a bill from the unfavorable calendar requires a two-thirds vote of the House.

veto A legislative check vested in the chief executive by which he may refuse a bill with reason. (In Congress, a two-thirds vote of both houses overrides a veto. In the General Assembly, there is no veto power by the governor.)

voice vote Oral expression of ayes and nays called for by the presiding officer when an electronic vote is not taken.

whip The assistant floor leader in each house who aids the majority or minority leader of his party by canvassing the party members to determine the number of votes which can be expected and takes action to bring full voting power of the party members upon the issues.

without prejudice A committee report upon a bill which recommends that it be placed on the calendar for consideration by the house without favorable or unfavorable recommendation.

write-in To insert a name not listed on a ballot or voting machine or to vote for a candidate whose name is not on the ballot; the candidate whose name is written in.

CONTACTING YOUR OFFICIALS

United States Congress

The Honorable _____
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Capitol Switchboard
(202) 224-3121

The Honorable Lauch Faircloth
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3154

The Honorable Jesse Helms
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

P.O. Drawer 2888
Raleigh, NC 27602

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The following locations and phone numbers may be of assistance to you in writing or telephoning. All addresses are in Raleigh, NC. All telephone numbers are (919) 733- then the number in the parentheses (unless otherwise noted). Information number for the state: (919) 733-1110

Executive Branch

Office of the Governor (5811)
Administration Building
116 W. Jones Street
27601-2905
NC Capitol (4240)
Capitol Square

Office of Citizen Affairs (5017)
Administration Building
27601-2905 Street
116 W. Jones
1-800-661-7952 Toll Free in NC

Agriculture (7125)
Agriculture Building
1 W. Edenton Street
27601-1094

Auditor (3217)
Legislative Office building
300 N. Salisbury Street
27603-1712

Attorney General (3377)
Justice Building
2 East Morgan Street
27601-1497

Education (715-1299)
NC Education Building
301 N. Wilmington Street
27601-2825

Insurance (7343)
Dobbs Building
430 N. Salisbury Street
27603-5908

Secretary of State (4161)
Legislative Office Building
300 N. Salisbury Street
27603-5909

Administration (7232)
Administration Building
116 W. Jones Street
27603-8003

Corrections (4926)
Share Building
214 W. Jones Street
27603-1337

Cultural Resources (4867)
Archives & History Building
109 E. Jones Street
27601-2807

Environment, Health, and Natural Resources (4984)
Archdale Building
512 N. Salisbury Street
27604-1148

Transportation (2520)
Highway Building
1 S. Wilmington Street
27601-1494

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Administrative Office of the Courts (7107)
Justice Building
2 East Morgan Street
27601-1400

Labor (7166)
Labor Building
4 W. Edenton Street
27601-1092

Treasurer (3951)
Albemarle Building
325 N. Salisbury Street
27603-1388

Commerce (4962)
Dobbs Building
430 N. Salisbury Street
27603-5900

Crime Control & Public Safety (2126)
Archdale Building
512 N. Salisbury Street
27604-1159

Human Resources (4534)
101 Blair Drive - 27603-2041
Careline: 1-800-662-7030
Careline Raleigh: (4261)

Revenue (7211)
Revenue Building
2 S. Salisbury Street
27602-1348

Community Colleges (7051)
Caswell Building
Jones Street

Court of Appeals (3561)
Ruffin Building
1 W. Morgan Street
27601-2902

Supreme Court (3715)
Justice Building
2 East Morgan Street
27601-1452

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

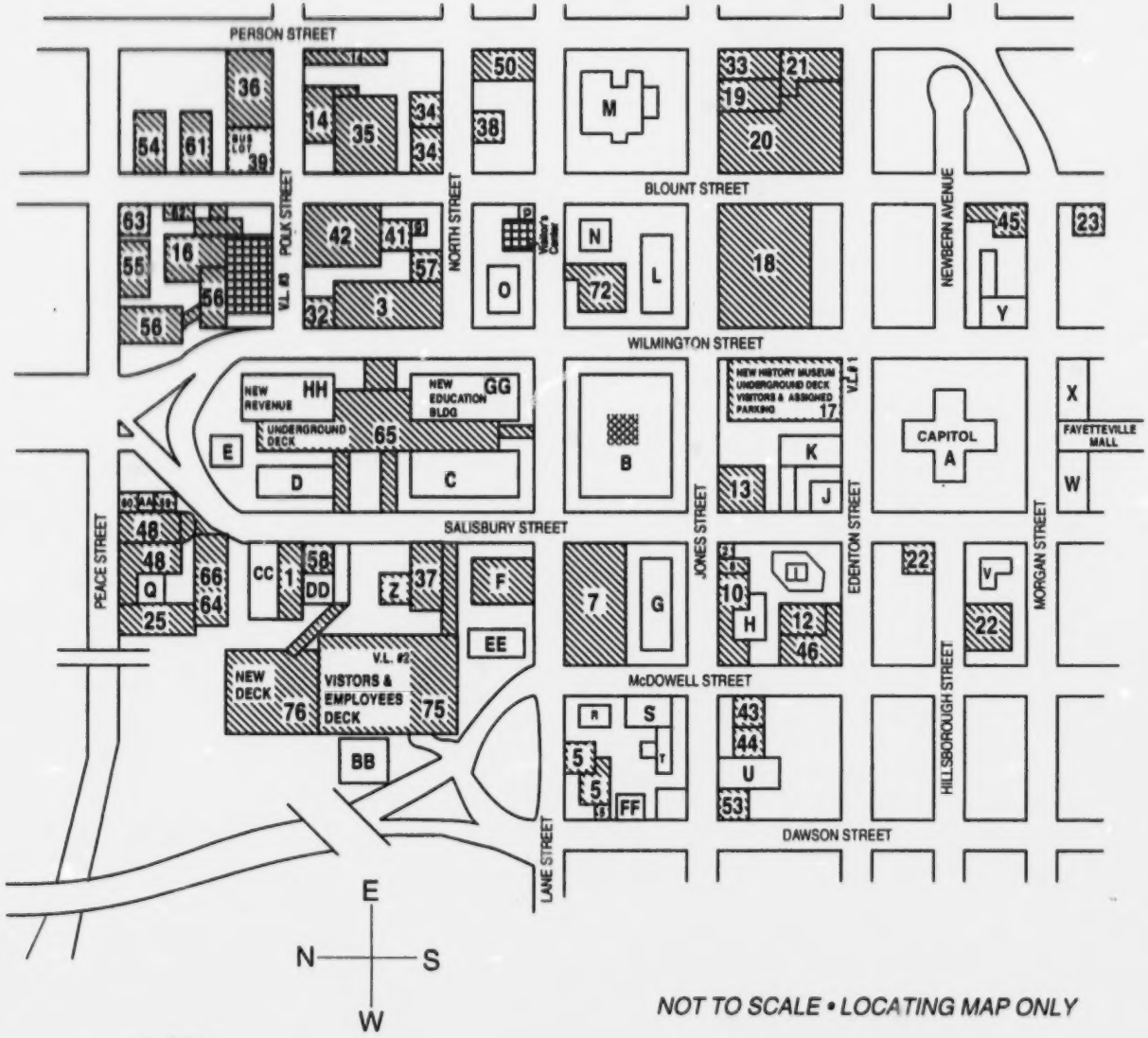
The General Assembly does not meet continuously; however, there are permanent employees. Contact the principal clerk of each House:

House of Representatives
Denise Weeks
Legislative Building
(919) 733-7760

Senate
Sylvia Fink
Legislative Building
(919) 733-7761

Included in the Senate and House sections of Perspectives are the home addresses and phone numbers, and business addresses and phone numbers of each member of the Senate and House.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT COMPLEX AND MAP OF BUILDING AND PARKING



NOT TO SCALE • LOCATING MAP ONLY

NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT COMPLEX AND MAP OF BUILDINGS AND PARKING

STATE GOVERNMENT PARKING LOTS AND DECKS (with appropriate lot numbers)

VISITOR PARKING LOTS

A	STATE CAPITOL
B	LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
C	LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING
D	DOBBS BUILDING
E	ARCHDALE BUILDING
F	ALBEMARLE BUILDING
G	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
H	ELKS BUILDING
I	OLD EDUCATION BUILDING
J	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUILDING
K	AGRICULTURE BUILDING
L	MUSEUM OF HISTORY
M	GOVERNOR'S MANSION
N	STATE RECORD'S BUILDING
O	BATH BUILDING
P	CAPITOL VISITOR'S CENTER
Q	STATE PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
R	COOPER MEMORIAL HEALTH BUILDING
S	CASWELL BUILDING (COMMUNITY COLLEGES)
T	SHORE MEMORIAL
U	OLD YMCA
V	OLD REVENUE BUILDING
W	RUFFIN BUILDING COURT OF APPEALS
X	JUSTICE BUILDING
Y	HIGHWAY BUILDING
Z	SEABOARD BUILDING
AA	WELDING SHOP
BB	NEW HEATING PLANT
CC	CAPITOL POLICE – FACILITY MANAGEMENT
DD	COURIER
EE	STATE PRINTING
FF	OLD ORAL HYGIENE BUILDING
GG	NEW EDUCATION BUILDING
HH	NEW REVENUE BUILDING

LOT 60 SERVICE VEHICLES ONLY
ELECTRICAL & PLUMBING SHOP

LOT 59 SERVICE VEHICLE ONLY
HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING

LOT 39 BUS LOT ONLY